

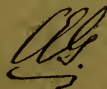
The
Mabinogion
Part v

Containing

The Dream of Rhonabwy

And the Tale of

Pwyll Prince of Dyved



LONDON :

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW ;
AND W. REES, LLANDOVERY.

MDCCCLXIII.

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MARINDION

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Margaret Parry
Llanasa

THE
MABINOGION,
FROM THE
Llyfr Coch o Hergest
AND OTHER
ANCIENT WELSH MANUSCRIPTS:
WITH AN
ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,
BY
LADY CHARLOTTE GUEST.

PART V.
CONTAINING
THE DREAM OF RHONABWY,
AND THE TALE OF
PWYLL PRINCE OF DYVED.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND W. REES, LLANDOVERY.

MDCCCXLIII.



Breuddwyd Rhonabwy.



BREUDDWYD RHONABWY.

MADAWC uab maredud aoed idaw powys yny theruyneu. Sef yw hynny o porfoed hyt yggwau-an yggwarthaf arwystli. Ac ynyr amser hwnnw brawt aoed idaw. nyt oed kyuurd gwr ac ef. Sef oed hwnnw Iorwerth uab maredud. A hwnnw agymerth goueileint mawr yndaw athristwch owelet

yr enryded ar medyant aoed y vrawt ac ynteu heb dim. Ac ymgeissaw aoruc aegedymdeithon ae vrodoryon maeth. Ac ymgyghor ac wynt beth awnelei am hynny. Sef agawssant yn eu kyghor. ellwng rei onadunt y erchi gossymdeith idaw. Sef y kynnigywys madawc idaw y pennteuluaeth achystal ac idaw ehun. a meirch ac arueu. ac enryded. agwrthot hynny aoruc Iorwerth. Amynet arherw hyt ynllöeger. allad kalaned allosgi tei. adala karcharoryon aoruc Iorwerth. Achyghor agymerth madawc agwyr powys ygyt ac ef. Sef y kawsant yn eukyghor gossot kanwr ympop tri chymwt ympowys oe geissaw. a chystal ygwneynt rychtir powys. oaber ceirawc ymallictwn ver yuryt wilure ar efyrynwy. ar tri chymwt goreu oed ympowys. arny vydei da idaw ar teulu ympowys. ar ny bei da idaw yny rychtir hwennw. a hyt ynnillystwn trefan yn rychtir hwennw ydymrannassant y gwyr hynny. agwr aoed ar y keis hwennw. sef oed y enw Ronabwy. ac y doeth ronabwy achynnwric vrychgoch gwr o vawdwy. achadwgawn vras gwr o voelure ygkynlleith y ty heilyncoch uab kadwgawn uab idon yn ran. A phan doethant parth ar ty. Sef y gwelynt hen neuad purdu tal unyawn. a mwc o honei digawn y ueint. Aphan doethant y mywn y gwelynt lawr pyllawc anwastat. yny lle y bei vrynn arnaw. abreid yglynei dyn arnaw rac

llyfnct y llawr gan vissweil gwarthec ae trwnc. yn-
ylle y bei bwll dros vynwgyl y troet ydaei ydyn
gan gymyse dwfyr a thrwnc ygwarthec. agwrysc
kelyn yn amyl ar y llawr. gwedy rryssu or gwar-
thec eu bric. Aphan deuthant y kynted y ty y
gwelynt. parthau llychlyt goletlwm. A gwrwrach
yn ryuelu ar yneillparth. Aphan de elei annwyt
arnei y byryei arffedeit or us ampenn y tan hyt
nat oed hawd ydyn or byt diodef y mwe hwnnw
yn mynet ymywn ydwy ffroen. ac ar y parth arall
ygwelynt croen dinawet melyn ar y parth. A
blaenbren oed gan un o nadunt agaffei vynet ar y
croen hwnnw. Agwedy eu heisted gof aorugant
yr wrach padu yd oed dynyon y ty. Ac ny dy-
wedei y wrach wrthunt namyn gwrthgloched. Ac
ar hynny nachaf y dynyon yndyuoet. gwr coch
gwaruoel gogrispin. abeich gwrysc ar y gefyn. a-
gwreic veinlas vechan. Achesseilwrn genti hithev.
aglasressawu awnaethant ar y gwyr. achynneu
tan gwrysc udunt amynet y pobi aoruc y wreic.
adwyn y bwynt udunt. bara heid a chaws aglastwfyr
llefrith. Ac ar hynny nachaf dygyuor owynt a
glaw hyt nat oed hawd y neb vynet yr agheued-
yl. ac rac annesmwythdet gantunt eu kerdet
dyffgyaw aorugant a mynet y gyscu. A phan
edrychwynt y dyle nyt oed arnei namyn byrwellt
dysdlyt chweinllyt. aboneu gwrysc yn amyl trwyd-

aw. agwedy ryussu or dinewyt y meint gwellt
 aoed uch eu pennau ac is eutraet arnei. Breckan
 lwytkoch galetlom toll adannwyt arnei. A llen-
 lliein vrastoll trychwauawe aruchaf y vreckan. A
 gobennyd lletwac a thudet govudyr idaw ar warthaf
 y llenlliein. ac y gyscu y daethant. a chyscu a
 disgynnwys ardeu gedymdeith ronabwy yn trwm.
 gwedy y goualu orchwein ar annesmwythder. A
 ronabwy hyt na allei na chyscu na gorffowys. med-
 ylyaw aoruc bot yn llei boen idaw mynet ar groen
 ydinawet melyn yr parth y gyscu. Ac yno y
 kysgwys. Ac yngytneit ac y daeth hun nny lygeit
 y rodet drych idaw y vot ef ae gydymdeithon yn
 kerdet ar traws maes. argygroec ae o hen ae vryt
 adebygei y uot parth a ryt y groes ar hafren.
 Ac val ydoed yn kerdet y clywei twryf. achyn-
 hebrwyd yr twryf hwnnw nys ryglywssei eiryoet.
 Ac edrych aoruc drae gefn. Sef y gwelei gwr-
 aenc penngrych melyn. ae varyf yn newyd eillaw
 y ar varch melyn. Ac o penn ydwygoes athal
 ydeulin y waeret yn las. apheis o bali melyn am
 y marchawe. wedy rywniaw ac adaued glas. achled-
 yf eurdwrn ar y glun. agwein o gordwal newyd
 idaw. Acharrei oledyr ewic. Agwaec erni o eur.
 Ac ar warthaf hynny llenn o bali melyn wedy
 rywniaw asidanglas. agodreon y llenn las ac aoed
 las o wise y marchawe ae uarch aoed kynlasset

a deil y ffenitwyd. Ac aoed velyn o honei aoed kynvelynet a blodeu y banadyl. arac druttet y gwelynt y marchawc. dala ofyn awnaethant adechreu ffo. Ac euhymlit aoruc ymarchawc. Aphan rynnei y march y anadl y wrthau y pellaei y gwyr y wrthaw. Aphan y tynnei attaw y nesseynt wynteu attaw hyt ymbron y march. Aphan y gordiwedawd erchi nawd aorugant idaw. Chwi ae keffwch ynllawen. Ac na vit ofyn arnawch. Ha vnbenn kan rodeist nawd ymi. adywedy ymi pwy wyt heb y ronabwy. Nychelaf ragot vygkystlwn. Idawc uab mynyo. Ac nyt om henw ym clywir yn vwyaf. namyn om llysenw. adywedy di ynni pwy dy lyssenw. dywedaf. Idawc cord prydein ym gelwir. Ha vnbenn heb y ronabwy paystyr yth elwir ditheu velly. Mi aedywedaf itt yr ystyr. vn oedwn or kenadeu ygkatgamlan y rwng arthur amedrawt y nei. agwr ieuanc drythyll oedwn i yna. ac rac vychwannocket y vrwydyr ytvysgeis y rygtunt. Sef yryw teruyse aorugum pan ymgyrrei i. yr amherawdyr arthur y venegi y vedrawt y uot yndatmaeth ac yn ewythyr idaw. ac rac llad meibon teyrned ynys prydein ae gwyrda y erchi tagnefed. Aphan dywettei arthur yr ymadrawd teckaf wrthyf or aallei. y dywedwn ynneu yr ymadrawd hwnnw ynhaetraf aallwn with vedrawt. Ac o hynny y gyrrwyf arnaf ynneu idawc

cord brydein. Ac o hynny ydysdovet y gatgamlan. ac eissoes teirnos kynn gorffen y gatgamlan. ydymedeweis ac wynt. Ac y deuthum hyt ar y llech las ymprydein y penytyaw. Ac yno y bum seithmlyned ynpenydyaw. A thrugared a gefeis. Ar hynny nachaf yclywynt twryf oed vwy o lawer nor twrwf gynt. Aphan edrychassant tu ar twryf. nachaf was melyn goch ieuanc heb varyf a heb drawsswch arnaw. Agosged dylyedawc arnaw yar varch mawr. Ac o penn y dwy ysgwyd. athal y deulin y waeret yr march yn velyn. a gwise ymdan y gwr o pali coch gwedy rywniaw a sidann melyn. a godreon y llen yn velyn. Ac araoed velyn oewisc ef ae varch aoed kynuelynet ablodeu y banadyl. Ac aoed goch ohonunt yn gyngochoet ar gwaet cochaf or byt. Ac yna nachaf y marchawc yn eu gordiwes. Ac yngofyn y Idawc a gaffe ran ordynyon bychein hynny gantaw. Y ran aweda ymi y rodi mi aerodaf. bot yn gedymeith udunt ual y bum ynneu. A hynny aoruc ymarchawc amynet ymeith. Idawc heb y ronabwy pwy oed y marchawc hwnn. Rwawn bybyr uab deorthach wledic. Ac yna y kerdassant ar traws maes mawr argygroec hyt yn ryt y groes ar hafren. Amilltir ywrth y ryt o pob tu yr fford y gwelynt y llysteu ar pebylleu. Adgyyfor o lu mawr. Ac

y lan y ryt y deuthant. Sef y gwelynt arthur yn eisted mywn ynys wastad is y ryt. Ac or neillparth idaw betwin escob. ac or parth arall gwarthegynt vab kaw. agwas gwineu mawr yn seuyll rac eubronn. aegledeu trwy ywein nny law. apheis achapan o pali purdu ymdanaw. Ac yngynwynnet ywyneb ac asewrn yr eliffant. Ac yn gynduet y ael-eu ar muchud. Ac ny welei dyn dim oe ardwrn yrwng y venic ae lewys. Gwynnach oed nor alaw. a breisgach oed no mein eskeir milwr. Ac yna dyuot o Idawc ac wynteu y gyt ac ef hyt rac bronn arthur. a chyfarch gwell idaw. Duw arodo da ytt heb yr arthur. Padu idawc y keueist di ydynyon bychein hynny. mi aekeueis arglwyd uchod ar y ford. Ssef aoruc yr amherawdr glas owenu. Arglwyd heb Idawc beth achwerdy di. Idawc heb yr arthur. nyt chwethin awnaf namyn truanet gennyf vot dynyon kyvawhet a hynn yng-wardhadw yr ynys honn. gwedy gwyr kystal ac aegwarchetwis gynt. Ac yna ydywawt Idawc. Ronabwy awely di y fodrwy ar maen yndi ar law yr amherawdyr. gwelaf heb ef. Vn o rinwedeu y maen yw. dyuot cof yti aweleist yma heno. Apei nawelut ti ymaen ny doei gof ytti dim o hynn o dro. Agwedy hynny y gwelei vydin yn dyuot tu ar ryt. Idawc heb y ronabwy pieu y vydin racko.

Kedymdeithon rwawn pebyr uab deorthach wledie. Argwyr racko a gaffant med a bragawt yn enrydedus ac agaffant gorderchu merchet teyrned ynys prydein yndiwaravun Ac wynteu ae dilyant hynny. kanys ympob reit ydeuant yny vlaen ac ynyol. Ac ny welei amgen liw nac ar varch nac ar wr or vydin honno. namyn eu bot yn kygochet ar gwaet. Ac or gwahanei un or marchogyon ywrth y vydin honno. kynhebie ypost tan vydei ynkychwynnu yr awyr. Ar vydin honno yn pebyllyaw uch y ryt. Ac arhynny ygwelynt vydin arall yndyuot tu ar ryt. Acor korneu blaen yr meirch y uynyd yn gywynnhet ar alaw. ac o hynny y waeret yn gyduet ar muchud. Ssef y gwelynt varchawe yn rac vlaenu ac yn brathu march yn y ryt yny ysgeinwys ydwfyr ampenn arthur ar escob. ac aoed yny kyghor ygyt ac wynt. yny oedynt kynwlypet achyttynnit or auon. Ac ual ydoed yn trossi penn y varch. Ac atrawei y gwas oed yn sefyll rac bronn arthur y march ar y dwyffroen ar cledyf trwy y wein. ynyoed ryued bei trewit ardur na bei yssie ygkwaethach aikie neu ascwrn. athynni aoruc ymarchawe ygledyf hyt am y hanner y wein. agofyn idaw paham y treweist ti vy march i. ae yr amarch y mi ae yr kyghor arnaf. Reit oed itt wrth gyghor. Pa ynvydrwyd awnei ytti

varchogaeth yn gydruttet ac y hysteynei y dwfyr or ryt am penn arthur ar escob kyssegredic. ac eu kyghorwyr yny oedynt kynwlypet a chyttynnit or auon. minneu ae kymeraf yn lle kyghor. ac ymchoelut penn y uarch drachefyn tu ae vydin. Idawc heb y ronabwy pwy y marchawc gynneu. Y gwas ieuanc kymhennaf adoethaf awneir yny teyrnas honn. adaon uab telessin. Pwy oed y gwr a drewis y varch ynteu. Gwas traws fenedic. elphin uab gwydno. Ac yna y dywawt gwr balch telediw. Ac ymadrawd bangaw ehawn gantaw. bot yn ryued kysseigaw llu kymeint a hwnn yn lle kygyfyghet a hwnn. ac aoed ryuedach ganthaw bot yma yr awr honn aadawei eu bot yggweith uadon erbynn hanner dyd yn ymlad ac ossa gyll-ellwar. a dewis di ae kerdet ae na cherdych. miui agerdaf. Gwir adywedy heb yr arthur. acherdwn ninneu ygyt. Idawc heb y ronabwy pwy y gwr adywawt yn gyuaruthret wrth arthur. ac y dywawt y gwr gynneu. Gwr adylyei dywedut yn gynehofnet ac ymynnei wrthaw. karadawc vreichuras uab llyr marini penn kyghorwr ae gefynderw. Ac odyna Idawc a gymerth ronabwy is y gil. ac y kychwynyssont y llu mawr hwnnw bop bydin yny chyweir parth achevyndigoll. Agwedy eu dyuot hyt ymperued yryt ar hafren. troi aoruc

idawc penn y varch draegefyn ac edrych a oruc ronabwy ar dyfryn hafren. sef y gwelei dwy vydin waraf yn dyuot tu ar ryt ar hafren. Abydin eglurwenn yn dyuot. allenn o bali gwyn ambop un o nadunt. agodryon pob vn ynpurdu. Athal eu deulin a phenneu eu dwygoes yr meirch yn purdu. ar meirch yn ganwelw oll namyn hynny. ac eu harwydon yn purwynn. a blaen pob un o honunt yn purdu. Idawc heb y ronabwy pwy y vydin burwenn racco. Gwyr llychlyn yw y rei hynny. a march uab meirchawn yn tywyssawc arnadunt. Kefynderw y arthur yw hwnnw. Ac odynd y gwelei vydin agwisc purdu am bop un o nadunt. agodreon pob llenn yn purwynn. ac openn eudwygoes athal eudeulin yr meirch yn purwynn. ac eu harwydon yn purdu. Ablawc pob vn o honunt yn purwynn. Idawc heb y ronabwy pwy y vydin purdu racco. Gwyr denmarc. ac edeyrn uab nud yntywyssawc arnadunt. Aphan ordiwedassant y llu. neurdisgynnassei arthur aelu y kedryn od is kaervadon. ar fford y kerdei arthur y gwelei ynteu yuot ef ac idawc ynkerdet. Agweddy ydisgynno y klywei twryf mawr abrwysgyl ar y llu. ar gwr auei arymyl y llv yr awrhonn. avydei ar eu kanawl elchwyl. ar hwnn avydei yny kanawl a vydei ar yr ymyl. Ac ar hynny nachaf y gwelei vachawc yndyuot a lluruc

ymdanaw. Ac am y varch kywynnet y modrwyau ar alaw gwynnaf. achyngochet y hoelon argwaet cochaf. a hwnnw yn marchogaeth ymplith y llu. Idawc heb y ronabwy ae ffo awna y llu ragof. ny ffoes yr amherawdyr arthur eiryoet. Aphi clywit arnat yr ymadrawd hwnn gwr diuthaf vydut. namyn y marchawc awelydi racko. kei yw hwnnw. teckaf dyn a varchocka yn llys arthur yw kei. ar gwr ar ymyl y llu yssyd yn bryssyaw yn ol y edrych ar kei yn marchogaeth. ar gwr yny kanal yssyd yn ffo yr ymyl rac y vriwaw or march. A hynny yw ystyr kynnwryf y llu. Ar hynny sef y clywynt galw argadwr iarll kernyw. nachaf ynteu yn kyuot. a chledyf arthur yn ylaw. allun deu sarf ar y cledyf o eur. Aphan tynnit y cledyf o wein. ual dwy fflam o tan awelit o eneneu y seirff. A hynny nyt oed hawd y neb edrych ar naw rac y aruthret. ar hynny nachaf y llu yn arafhau ar kynnwryf yn peidaw. Ac yn choelut or iarll yr pebyll. Idawc heb y ronabwy pwy oed ygwr aduc y cledyf y arthur. Kadwr iarll kernyw gwr adyly gwisgaw y arueu am y brenhin yndyd kat ac ymlad. ac ar hynny y clywynt galw ar eirynych. am heibyn gwas arthur gwr garwgoch anhegar. athrawsswech goch idaw. ablew seuedlawc arnei. nachaf ynteu ynduot ar uarch coch mawr. gwedy

rannu y vwnng o bobtu y vynwgyl. aswmer mawr telediw gantaw. adisgyn aoruc y gwas coch mawr rac bron arthur. athynnu kadeir eur or sumer. a llenn o pali kaerawc. Athanu y llenn aoruc rac bron arthur. Ac aual rudeur wrth bop kog-hyl idi. agossot y gadeir ar y llenn. Achymeint oed y gadair ac y gallei tri milwr yn aruawc eisted. Gwenn oed enw y llenn. ac vn o genedueu y llenn oed. y dyn ydottit ynygylch. nywelei neb euo ac euo awelei bawp. Ac ny thrigeyi liw arnei vyth. namyn y lliw ehun. Ac eisted aoruc arthur ar y llenn. Ac owein uab uryen yn seuyll rac y uron. Owein heb arthur a chwaryydi wydbwll. Gwaryaf arglwyd heb owein. Adwyn orgwas coch yr wydbwyll y arthur ac owein. Gwerin eur. a clawr aryant. adechreu gware a wnaethant. aphan yttoedynt uelly yndrigrifaf gantunt. eu gware uch yr wydbwyll. nachaf y gwelynt o pebyll gwynn pengech adelw sarf purdu arpenn y pebyll. allygeit rudgoch gwenwynic ympenn y sarf. ae dauawt yn fflamgoch yny vyd mackwy ieuanc pengrych melyn llygatlas yn glassu baryf yn dyuot. A pheis a swrcot o pali melyn ymdanaw. adwy hossan o vrethyn gwyrddvelyn ten-eu am y traet. ac uchaf yr hossaneu dwy wintas ogordwal brith. Achaeadeu oeur am vynygleu y

draet yneu kaeu. Achledyf eurdwrn trwm tri chanawl. agwein ogordwal du idaw aswch o rudeur coeth ar penn y wein ynduot tu ar lle ydoed yr amherawdr ac owein yn gware gwydbwyll. achyuarch gwell aoruc y mackwy y owein. aryuedu o owein yr mackwy gyuarch gwell idaw ef ac nas kyfarchei yr amherawd. arthur. a gwybot awnaeth arthur panyw hynny auedlyei owein. adwedut wrth owein. na vit ryued gennyt yr mackwy gyfarch gwell ytt yr awrhonn. ef ae kyfarchwys y minheu gynneu. Ac attat titheu y mae y neges ef. Ac yna y dywawt y mackwy wrth owein. Arglwyd ae oth gennyat ti y mae gweisson bychein yr amherawdyr ae uackweyt yn kipris ac yn kathefrach ac yn blinaw dy vrein. Ac onyt oth gennyat. par yr amherawdr eu gwahard. Arglwyd heb yr owein. ti aglywy adyweit y mackwy os da genhyt gwahard wynt ywrth vymranos. Gware dy chware heb ef. ac yna ydymchoeles ymackwy tu ae bebyll. Terynu ygware hwnnw awnaethant. adechreu arall. Aphan yttoedynt amhanner y gware llyma was ieuanc coch gobengrych gwineu llygadawc hydwf gwedy eillaw y varyf ynduot o pebyll puruelyn. a delw llew purgoch arpenn y pebyll. a pheis o pali melyn ymdanaw yngyfuch amein yesceir. gwedy ygwniaw ac adaued o sidan coch. adwy hos-

san am ydraet o vwckran gwyn teneu. Ac ar uchaf yr hossaneu dwy wintas ogordwal du am y draet. agwaegeu eureit arnadunt. achledyf mawr trwm tri chanawl yny law. agwein ohydgen coch idaw. a swch eureit ar y wein yndyuoet tu ar lle yd oed arthur ac owein ynygware gwydbwyll. achyuarch gwell idaw. adrwe yd aeth ar owein gyuarch gwell idaw. ac ny bu waeth gan arthur nochynt Ymackwy adywawt wrth owein ae oth anuod di y mae mackweyt yr amherawdyr. yn brathu dy vrein. ac yn llad ereill. ac yn blinaw ereill. ac os anuod gennyt. adolwe idaw y gwahard. Arglwyd heb owein. gwahard dy wyr os da gennyt. Gware dy whare heb yr amherawd! Ac yna ydymchoeles y mackwy y tu ae pebyll. Ygware hwnnw ateruynt. adechreu arall. Ac ual yd oedynt yn dechreu y symut kyntaf ar y gware. Sef y gwelynt ruthur y wrthunt pebyll brychuelyn mwyhaf or awelas neb. adelw eryr oeur arnaw. a maen gwerthuawr ympenn yr eryr. Yndyuoet or pebyll y gwelynt vackwy a gwallt pybyr uelyn ar y benn yntec gosgeidic. allenn o pali glas ymdanaw. agwaell eur yny llenn ar yr ysgwyd deheu idaw. Kynvrasset agaranvys milwr. adwy hosan am y traet o twtneis teneu. adwy esgit o gordwal brith am y traet. agwaegau eur arnadunt. Ygwas yn

vonhedigeid y bryt wyneb gwyn grudgoch idaw. a llygeit mawr hebogeid. yn llaw y mackwy ydoed paladyr bras vrithuelyn. Aphenn newydliſ arnaw. Ac ar y paladyr ystondard amlwe. Dyuoſ aoruc y mackwy yn llidyawc angerdawl. athuth ebrwyd gantaw tu ar lle yd oed arthur yn gware ac owein uchpenn yr wydbwyll. ac adnabot aorugant y vot yn llidiawc. Achyuarch gwell eissoes y owein a oruc ef. adywedut idaw rydaruoſ llad y brein ar bennickaf onadunt. Ac ar ny las o nadunt wynt avrathwyt ac avriwyt yn gymeint ac nadigawn yr vn o nadunt kychwynnv y hadaned un gwryt y wrth y dayar. Arglwyd heb yr owein gwahard dy wyr. Gware heb ef os mynny. Ac yna ydywawt owein wrth y mackwy. dos ragot ac yn y lle y gwelych y vrwydyr galettaf. dyrchaf yr ystondard y vynyd. ac avynno duw derffit. Ac yna y kerdwys ymackwy racdaw hyt y lle ydoed galettaf yvrwydyr ar y brein. a dyrchael yr ystondard. Ac ual y dyrcheſit y kyuoſtant wynteu yr awyr yn llidiawc angerdawl orawenus. y ellwng gwynt yn euhadaned ac y vwrw y lludet y arnunt. Agweddy kaffel eu hangerd. ac eu budugolyaeth. yn llidyawc orawenus yngytneit ygostygassant yr llawr ampenn ygwyr. awnathoedynt lit a goueileint achollet udunt kynno hynny. Penneu rei adygynt. llygeit ereill.

achlusteu ereill. abreichieu ereill. ae kyudi yr awyr a wneynt. Achynnwryf mawr auu ynyr awyr gan asgellwrych y brein gorawenus ac eu kogor. achynnwryfmawr arall gan disgyryein ygwyr. yn eu brathu ac yn eu hanau ac ynllad ereill. Achan aruthret uu gan arthur. achan owein vch benn yr wydbwyll klybot y kynnwryf. Aphan edrychant y klywynt marchawc ar varch erchlas yndyot at-tunt. lliw enryued aoed ar y uarch yn erchlas. ar vreich deheu idaw yn purgoch ac o penn y goesseu hyt ymynwes yewined y garn yn puruelyn idaw. ymarchawc yngyweir ae varch oarueu trymyon es-tronawl. Cwnsallt y varch or gorof vlaen idaw yvynyd ynsyndal purgoch. ac or gorof y waeret yn syndal puruelyn. Cledyf eurdwrn mawr un min arglun y gwas. agwein bur las idaw newyd asweh ar y wein o lattwn yr yspaen. gwregys y cledyf ogordwal ewyrdonic du. athrostreu goreureit arnaw. agwaec o asgwrn elifant arnaw. a balawc purdu ar y waec. helym eureit arpenn y marchawc. amein mawr weirthawc gwyrthuawr yndi. ac ar penn yr helym delw llewpart melyn-rud. a deu vaen rudgochyon ynypenn. mal ydoed arthur y vilwr yr kadernet vei y gallon edrych yn wyneb y llewpart aghwaethach yn wyneb y milwr. Gwaell paladyrlas hirtrwm yn y law ac oedwrn y vynyd yn rudgoch.

Penn y paladyr gan waet y brein ac eu pluf. Dyuot aoruc y marchawc tu ar lle ydoed arthur ac owein vchpenn yr wydbwyll. Ac adnabot aorugant yuot yn lludedic lityawevlin yndyuot at-tunt. Ymackwy agyuarchawd gwell y arthur ac adywawt vot brein owein yn llad yweisson bychein ae vackwyeit. Ac edrych aoruc arthur ar owein. adywedut. gwahard dy vrein. Arglwyd heb yr owein gware dy chware. a gware awnaethant. ymchoelut aoruc ymarchawc drachefyn tu ar vrwydyr. Ac nywahardwyt y brein mwy no chynt. Aphanyt-toedynt gwedy gware talym. sef y klywynt kynwryf mawr. adisgyryein gwyr. achogor brein yn dwyn y gwyr yn eu nyrrh yr awyr ac yn eu hyscoluaethu rydunt. Ac yn eu gollwng yndrylleu yr llawr. Ac ywrth y kynnwryf y gwelynt uarchawc yndyuot ar uarch kanwelw. ar ureich asseu yr march yn purdu hyt ymynnwes y garn. Ymarchawc yn gyweir. ef ae varch o aruev trymleisson mawr. Cwnsallt ymdanaw o pali kaerawc melyn. agodreon y gwnsallt yn las. Kwnsallt y uarch yn purdu. ae odreon yn puruelyn. ar glun y mackwy yd oed gledyf hirdrwm trichanawl. agwein oledr coch ysgythredic idaw. Agwregis ohydgen newydogoch a throstreu eur amyl arnaw. agwaec o asgwrn moruil arnaw. abalawc purdu arnaw. Helym eur-

eit ampenn ymarchawc. amein saffir rinwedawl
 yndi. Ac ar penn yr helym. delw llew melyngoch.
 aedauawt yn fflamgoch troetued oepenn allan.
 allygeit ruchgochyon gwennwynic yny benn. ymar-
 chawc yn dyuot a phaladyr llinon bras yn y law. a-
 phenn newyd gwaetlyt arnaw. alletteineu aryant
 yndaw. achyfarch gwell aoruc y mackwy yr am-
 herawdyr. Arglwyd heb ef. neur derw llad dy-
 uackweyit ath weisson bychain ameibon gwyrda
 ynys prydain. hyt na byd hawd kynnal yr ynys honn
 byth o hediw allan. Owein heb arthur. gwahard
 dy vrein. Gware arglwyd heb owein y gware hwnn.
 Daruot awnaeth y gware hwnnw adechreu arall.
 aphan yttoedynt ardiwed y gware hwnnw. nachaf
 y klywynt gynnwrf mawr. adisgyryein gwyr aruawc.
 achogor brein ac eu hasgellwrych yn yr awyr. ac
 yn gollwng yr arueu yngyfan yr llawr. Ac yn-
 gollwng y gwyr ar meirch yn drylleu yr llawr.
 Ac yna ygwelynt uarchawc yar varch olwyn du
 pennuchel. a phenn y goes asseu yr march yn pur-
 goch. ar vreich deheu idaw hyt ymynwes y garn
 yn purwyn. Ymarchawc ae uarch yn aruawc o
 arueu brychuelynyon. wedy eu brithaw alattwn yr
 ys paen. Achwnsallt ymdanaw ef ac ymdan y uarch
 deu hanner gwynn a phurdu. agodreion y gwnsallt
 o porffor eureit. ac aruchaf y gwnsallt cledyf

eurdwrn gloew trichanawl. gwregis y cledyf o eurllin melyn. a gwaec arnaw o amrant moruarch purdu. abalawc o eur melyn ar ywaec. Helym loyw ampenn ymarchawc alactwnn melyn. a mein cristal gloew yndi. ac ar penn yr helym llun ederyn egriff. Amaen rinwedawl nny penn. Paladyr llinwyd palatyr grwn nny law. gwedy y liwaw ac asur glas. penn newyd gwaetlyt ar y paladyr. gwedy letteinu ac aryant coeth. adyuot aoruc ymarchawc yn lliadiawc yr lle ydoed arthur. adywedut daruot yr brein lad ydeulu a meibon gwyrda yr ynys honn. Ac erchi idaw peri y ewein wahard yurein. yna yderchis arthur y owein wahard y urein. Ac yna y gwasgwys arthur y werin eur aod ar y clawr nny oedynt yn dwst oll. ac yderchis y owein wers uab reget gostwng yvaner. Ac yna y gostynghwyt ac y tagnouedwyt pob peth. Yna y govynnwys ronabwy y Idawc pwy oed y trywyr kyntaf adeuth at owein. ydywedut idaw uot yn llad y vrein. Ac ydywawt idawc gwyr oed drwc ganthunt dyuot collet y owein. kytunbynn idaw achedymdeithon. Selyf uab kynan. garwyn o powys. agwgawn gledyfrud. Agwres uab reget. y gwr aarwed y uaner yndyd kat ac ymlad. Pwy heb y ronabwy y trywyr diwethaf adeuthant att arthur. y dywedut idaw ryuot y brein

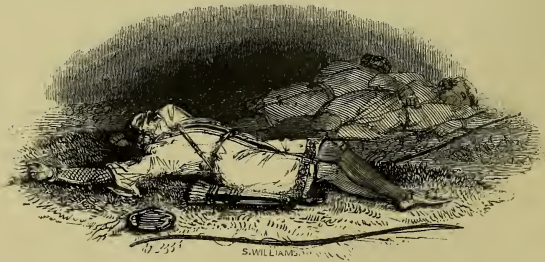
yn llad y wyr. Y gwyr goreu heb yr Idawc a dewraf. a hackraf gantunt golledu ar arthur o dim. Blathaon uab mwrheth. A rwawn pebyr uab deorthach wledic. ahyueid unllenn. Ac ar hynny nachaf pedwar marchawc arhugeint yndyot y gan ossa gyllellwawr. yerchi kygreir y arthur hyt ym-penn pythewnos a mis. Sef awnaeth arthur kyuodi a mynet y kymryt kyghor. sef ydaeth tu ar lle yd oed gwr pengrych gwineu mawr rynawd ywrth-aw. ac yno dwyn y gyghorwyr attaw.

Betwin escob. agwarthegy t uab kaw. Amarch uab meirchawn. Achradawc ureichuras. Agwalch-mai uab gwyar. Ac edyrn uab nud. Arwawn pebyr uab deorthach wledic. Ariogan uab brenhin Iwerdon. Agwenvynnwyn uab naf. Howel uab emyr llydaw. Gwilym uab rwyf freinc. Adanet \bar{m} oth. Agoreu custennin. amabon \bar{m} modron. apheledur paladyr hir. a heneidwn llen. Athrwech \bar{m} perif. Nerth \bar{m} kadarn. agobrw \bar{m} ethel uordwyt twyll. gweir \bar{m} gwestel. ac adwy uab gwereint.

Dyrstan mab talluch. moryen manawc. granwen mab llyr. allacheu mab arthur. allawuroded uaryfawc. achadwr iarll kernyw. moruran eil tegit. aryawd eil morgant. adyuyr uab alun dyuet. gwryr gwal-stot ieithoed. adaon mab telyessin. allara uab kasnat

wledic. Affleudur fflam. agreidyal gall dofyd. Gilbert mab katgyffro. menw mab teirgwaed. gwrthmwl wledic. Hawrda uab karadawe vreichvras. Gildas mab kaw. karieith mab seidi. allawer o wyr llychlyn a denmarek. allawer owyr groec y gyt ac wynt. adigawn olu adeuth yr kyghor hwnnw. Idawc heb y ronabwy. Pwy y gwr gwineu y deuthpwytt attaw gynneu. Run uab maelgwn gwyned gwr y mae o vreint idaw dyuot pawp y ymgyghor ac ef. Pa achaws y ducpwytt gwas kyieuanghet ygkyghor gwyr kyvurd arrei racko. mal kadyrieith mab saidi. wrth nat oed ymprydein gwr urdarch y gyghor noc ef. Ac ar hyñy nachaf ueird yndyuot y datkanv kerd y arthur. ac nyt oed dyn aadnapei y gerd honno. namyn kadyrieith ehun. eithyr yuot yn uolyant y arthur. Ac ar hynny nachaf pedeir assen arugeint ac eupynneu o eur ac aryant yndyuot. agwr lludedicvlin ygyt aphob un o honunt yndwyn teyrnget y arthur o ynyssed groec. yna y derchis kadyrieith mab saidi rodi kygreir y ossa gyllellwawr hyt ympenn pethewnos amis. arodi yr assennoed adathoed ar teyrnget yr beird. ac aoed arnunt ynllle gobyr ymaros. Ac ynoet y kygreir talu eu kanu udunt. Ac ar hynny y trigywytt. Ronabwy heb Idawc ponyt cam gwarauun yr gwas ieuanc arodei gyghor kyhelaethet ahwmn vynet

ygkyghor y arglwyd. Ac yna y kyuodes kei ac y dywawt. pwy bynnac avynno kanlyn arthur. bit heno yghernyw gyt ac ef. Ac ar nys mynno. bit yn erbyn arthur hyt ynoet ygygreir. Ac rac meint y kynnwrwf hwnnw deffroi aoruc ronabwy. Aphan deffroes ydoed ar groen y dinawet melyn. gwedy rygyscu o honaw teir nos athri dieu. Ar ystoria honn aelwir breidwyt ronabwy. Allyma yr achaws nawyr neb y vreidwyt. na bard na chyfarwyd heb lyuyr. o achaws y geniuer lliw aod ary meirch a hynny o amrauel liw odidawe ac ar yr aruev ac eu kyweirdebeu. ac ar y llenneu gwerthuawr ar mein rinwedawl.





THE DREAM OF RHONABWY.

MADAWC the son of Maredudd possessed Powys within its boundaries, from Porfoed to Gwauan in the uplands of Arwystli. And at that time he had a brother, Iorwerth the son of Maredudd, in rank not equal to himself. And Iorwerth had great sorrow and heaviness because of the honour and power that his brother enjoyed,

which he shared not. And he sought his fellows and his foster-brothers, and took counsel with them what he should do in this matter. And they resolved to dispatch some of their number to go and seek a maintenance for him. Then Madawc offered him to become Master of the Household and to have horses, and arms, and honour, and to fare like as himself. But Iorwerth refused this.

And Iorwerth made an inroad into England, slaying the inhabitants, and burning houses, and carrying away prisoners. And Madawc took counsel with the men of Powys, and they determined to place an hundred men in each of the three Commots of Powys to seek for him. And thus did they in the plains of Powys from Aber Ceirawc, and in Allictwn Ver, and in Rhyd Wilure, on the Vyrnwy, the three best Commots of Powys. So he was none the better, he nor his household, in Powys, nor in the plains thereof. And they spread these men over the plains as far as Nillystwn Trevan.

Now one of the men who was upon this quest was called Rhonabwy. And Rhonabwy and Kynwrig Vrychgoch, a man of Mawddwy, and Cadwgan Vras, a man of Moelvre in Kynlleith, came together to the house of Heilyn Goch the son of Cadwgan the son of Iddon. And when they

near to the house, they saw an old hall, very black and having an upright gable, whence issued a great smoke; and on entering, they found the floor full of puddles and mounds; and it was difficult to stand thereon, so slippery was it with the mire of cattle. And where the puddles were, a man might go up to his ancles in water and dirt. And there were boughs of holly spread over the floor, whereof the cattle had browsed the sprigs. When they came to the hall of the house, they beheld cells full of dust, and very gloomy, and on one side an old hag making a fire. And whenever she felt cold, she cast a lapful of chaff upon the fire, and raised such a smoke, that it was scarcely to be borne, as it rose up the nostrils. And on the other side was a yellow calf-skin on the floor, a main privilege was it to any one who should get upon that hide.

And when they had sat down, they asked the hag where were the people of the house. And the hag spoke not but muttered. Thereupon behold the people of the house entered; a ruddy clownish curly-headed man, with a burthen of faggots on his back, and a pale slender woman, also carrying a bundle under her arm. And they barely welcomed the men, and kindled a fire with the boughs. And the woman cooked some-

thing, and gave them to eat, barley bread, and cheese, and milk and water.

And there arose a storm of wind and rain, so that it was hardly possible to go forth with safety. And being weary with their journey, they laid themselves down and sought to sleep. And when they looked at the couch, it seemed to be made but of a little coarse straw full of dust and vermin, with the stems of boughs sticking up there-through, for the cattle had eaten all the straw that was placed at the head and the foot. And upon it was stretched an old russet coloured rug, threadbare and ragged; and a coarse sheet, full of slits was upon the rug, and an ill-stuffed pillow, and a worn out cover upon the sheet. And after much suffering from the vermin, and from the discomfort of their couch, a heavy sleep fell on Rhonabwy's companions. But Rhonabwy, not being able either to sleep or to rest, thought he should suffer less if he went to lie upon the yellow calf-skin that was stretched out on the floor. And there he slept.

As soon as sleep had come upon his eyes, it seemed to him that he was journeying with his companions across the plain of Argyngroeg, and he thought that he went towards Rhyd y Groes on the Severn. As he journeyed, he heard a mighty

noise, the like whereof heard he never before; and looking behind him, he beheld a youth with yellow curling hair, and with his beard newly trimmed, mounted on a chesnut horse, whereof the legs were grey from the top of the forelegs, and from the bend of the hindlegs downwards. And the rider wore a coat of yellow satin sewn with green silk, and on his thigh was a gold hilted sword, with a scabbard of new leather of Cordova, belted with the skin of the deer, and clasped with gold. And over this was a scarf of yellow satin wrought with green silk, the borders whereof were likewise green. And the green of the caparison of the horse, and of his rider, was as green as the leaves of the fir tree, and the yellow was as yellow as the blossom of the broom. So fierce was the aspect of the knight, that fear seized upon them, and they began to flee. And the knight pursued them. And when the horse breathed forth, the men became distant from him, and when he drew in his breath, they were drawn near to him, even to the horse's chest. And when he had overtaken them, they besought his mercy. "You have it gladly?" said he, "fear nought." "Ha, chieftain, since thou hast mercy upon me, tell me also who thou art," said Rhonabwy. "I will not conceal my lineage from

thee, I am Iddawc the son of Mynyo, yet not by my name, but by my nickname am I best known." "And wilt thou tell us what thy nickname is?" "I will tell you; it is Iddawc Cordd Prydain." "Ha, chieftain," said Rhonabwy, "why art thou called thus?" "I will tell thee. I was one of the messengers between Arthur and Medrawd his nephew, at the battle of Camlan; and I was then a reckless youth, and through my desire for battle, I kindled strife between them, and stirred up wrath, when I was sent by Arthur the Emperor to reason with Medrawd, and to shew him, that he was his foster-father and his uncle, and to seek for peace, lest the sons of the Kings of the Island of Britain, and of the nobles, should be slain. And whereas Arthur charged me with the fairest sayings he could think of, I uttered unto Medrawd the harshest I could devise. And therefore am I called Iddawc Cordd Prydain, for from this did the battle of Camlan ensue. And three nights before the end of the battle of Camlan I left them, and went to the Llech Las in North Britain to do penance. And there I remained doing penance seven years, and after that I gained pardon."

Then lo! they heard a mighty sound which was much louder than that which they had heard before; and when they looked round towards the

sound, behold a ruddy youth, without beard or whiskers, noble of mien, and mounted on a stately courser. And from the shoulders and the front of the knees downwards the horse was bay. And upon the man was a dress of red satin wrought with yellow silk, and yellow were the borders of his scarf. And such parts of his apparel and of the trappings of his horse as were yellow, as yellow were they as the blossom of the broom, and such as were red, were as ruddy as the ruddiest blood in the world.

Then behold the horseman overtook them, and he asked of Iddawc a share of the little men that were with him. "That which is fitting for me to grant I will grant, and thou shalt be a companion to them as I have been." And the horseman went away. "Iddawc," enquired Rhonabwy, "who was that horseman?" "Rhuvawn Pebyr, the son of Prince Deorthach."

And they journeyed over the plain of Argyngroeg as far as the ford of Rhyd y Groes on the Severn. And for a mile around the ford on both sides of the road, they saw tents and encampments, and there was the clamour of a mighty host. And they came to the edge of the ford, and there they beheld Arthur sitting on a flat island below the ford, having Bedwini the Bishop on one side

of him, and Gwarthegydd the son of Kaw on the other. And a tall auburn-haired youth stood before him, with his sheathed sword in his hand, and clad in a coat and a cap of jet black satin. And his face was white as ivory, and his eyebrows black as jet, and such part of his wrist as could be seen between his glove and his sleeve, was whiter than the lily, and thicker than a warrior's ancle.

Then came Iddawc and they that were with him, and stood before Arthur, and saluted him. "Heaven grant thee good," said Arthur. "And where, Iddawc, didst thou find these little men?" "I found them, lord, up yonder on the road." Then the Emperor smiled. "Lord," said Iddawc, "wherefore dost thou laugh?" "Iddawc," replied Arthur, "I laugh not; but it pitieth me that men of such stature as these should have this Island in their keeping, after the men that guarded it of yore." Then said Iddawc, "Rhonabwy, dost thou see the ring with a stone set in it, that is upon the Emperor's hand?" "I see it," he answered. "It is one of the properties of that stone, to enable thee to remember that thou seest here to-night, and hadst thou not seen the stone, thou wouldest never have been able to remember aught thereof."

After this they saw a troop coming towards the ford. "Iddawc," enquired Rhonabwy, "to whom does yonder troop belong?" "They are the fellows of Rhuvawn Pebyr the son of Prince Deorthach. And these men are honourably served with mead and bragget, and are freely beloved by the daughters of the kings of the Island of Britain. And this they merit, for they were ever in the front and the rear in every peril. And he saw but one hue upon the men and the horses of this troop, for they were all as red as blood. And when one of the knights rode forth from the troop, he looked like a pillar of fire glancing athwart the sky. And this troop encamped above the ford.

Then they beheld another troop coming towards the ford, and these from their horses' chests upwards where whiter than the lily, and below blacker than jet. And they saw one of these knights go before the rest, and spur his horse into the ford in such a manner that the water dashed over Arthur and the Bishop, and those holding counsel with them, so that they were as wet as if they had been drenched in the river. And as he turned the head of his horse, the youth who stood before Arthur struck the horse over the nostrils with his sheathed sword, so that had it

been with the bare blade it would have been a marvel if the bone had not been wounded as well as the flesh. And the knight drew his sword half out of the scabbard, and asked of him, "Wherefore didst thou strike my horse? Whether was it in insult or in counsel unto me?" "Thou dost indeed lack counsel. What madness caused thee to ride so furiously as to dash the water of the ford over Arthur, and the consecrated Bishop, and their counsellors, so that they were as wet as if they had been dragged out of the river?" "As counsel then will I take it." So he turned his horse's head round towards his army.

"Iddawc," said Rhonabwy, "who was yonder knight?" "The most eloquent and the wisest youth that is in this Island; Adaon the son of Taliesin." "Who was the man that struck his horse?" "A youth of froward nature; Elphin the son of Gwyddno."

Then spake a tall and stately man, of noble and flowing speech, saying that it was a marvel that so vast a host should be assembled in so narrow a space, and that it was a still greater marvel that those should be there at that time who had promised to be by mid-day in the battle of Badon, fighting with Osla Gyllellvawr. "Whether thou mayest choose to proceed or not, I will pro-

ceed." "Thou sayest well," said Arthur, "and we will go all together." "Iddawc," said Rhonabwy, "who was the man who spoke so marvellously unto Arthur erewhile?" "A man who may speak as boldly as he listeth, Caradawc Vreichvras, the son of Llyr Marini, his chief counsellor and his cousin."

Then Iddawc took Rhonabwy behind him on his horse, and that mighty host moved forward, each troop in its order, towards Cevndigoll. And when they came to the middle of the ford of the Severn, Iddawc turned his horse's head, and Rhonabwy looked along the valley of the Severn. And he beheld two fair troops coming towards the ford. One troop there came of brilliant white, whereof every one of the men had a scarf of white satin with jet black borders. And the knees and the tops of the shoulders of their horses were jet black, though they were of a pure white in every other part. And their banners were pure white, with black points to them all.

"Iddawc," said Rhonabwy, "who are yonder pure white troop?" "They are the men of Norway, and March the son Meirchion is their prince. And he is cousin unto Arthur." And further on he saw a troop, whereof each man wore garments of jet black, with borders of pure white to every

scarf; and the tops of the shoulders and the knees of their horses were pure white. And their banners were jet black with pure white at the point of each.

“Iddawc,” said Rhonabwy, “who are the jet black troop yonder?” “They are the men of Denmark, and Edeyrn the son of Nudd is their prince.”

And when they had overtaken the host, Arthur and his army of mighty ones dismounted below *Caer Badon*, and he perceived that he and Iddawc journeyed the same road as Arthur. And after they had dismounted he heard a great tumult and confusion amongst the host, and such as were then at the flanks, turned to the centre, and such as had been in the centre moved to the flanks. And then, behold, he saw a knight coming, clad, both he and his horse, in mail, of which the rings were whiter than the whitest lily, and the rivets redder than the ruddiest blood. And he rode amongst the host.

“Iddawc,” said Rhonabwy, “will yonder host flee?” “King Arthur never fled, and if this discourse of thine were heard, thou wert a lost man. But as to the knight whom thou seest yonder, it is Kai. The fairest horseman is Kai in all Arthur’s Court; and the men who are at the

front of the army hasten to the rear to see Kai ride, and the men who are in the centre flee to the side, from the shock of his horse. And this is the cause of the confusion of the host."

Thereupon they heard a call made for Kadwr Earl of Cornwall, and behold he arose with the sword of Arthur in his hand. And the similitude of two serpents was upon the sword in gold. And when the sword was drawn from its scabbard, it seemed as if two flames of fire burst forth from the jaws of the serpents, and then, so wonderful was the sword, that it was hard for any one to look upon it. And the host became still, and the tumult ceased, and the Earl returned to the tent.

"Iddawc," said Rhonabwy, "who is the man who bore the sword of Arthur?" "Kadwr, the Earl of Cornwall, whose duty is to arm the King on the days of battle and warfare."

And they heard a call made for Eirywych Amheibyn, Arthur's servant, a red rough ill-favoured man, having red whiskers with bristly hairs. And behold he came upon a tall red horse with the mane parted on each side, and he brought with him a large and beautiful sumpter pack. And the huge red youth dismounted before Arthur, and he

drew a golden chair out of the pack, and a carpet of diapred satin. And he spread the carpet before Arthur, and there was an apple of ruddy gold at each corner thereof, and he placed the chair upon the carpet. And so large was the chair that three armed warriors might have sat therein. Gwenn was the name of the carpet, and it was one of its properties, that whoever was upon it no one could see him, and he could see every one. And it would retain no colour but its own.

And Arthur sat within the carpet, and Owain the son of Urien was standing before him. "Owain," said Arthur, "wilt thou play chess?" "I will, Lord," said Owain. And the red youth brought the chess for Arthur and Owain; golden pieces and a board of silver. And they began to play.

And while they were thus, and when they were best amused with their game, behold they saw a white tent with a red canopy, and the figure of a jet black serpent on the top of the tent, and red glaring venomous eyes in the head of the serpent, and a red flaming tongue. And there came a young page with yellow curling hair, and blue eyes, and a newly springing beard, wearing a coat and a surcoat of yellow satin, and hose of thin greenish yellow cloth upon his

feet, and over his hose, shoes of parti-coloured leather, fastened at the insteps with golden clasps. And he bore a heavy three edged sword with a golden hilt, in a scabbard of black leather tipped with fine gold. And he came to the place where the Emperor and Owain were playing at chess.

And the youth saluted Owain. And Owain marvelled that the youth should salute him and should not have saluted the Emperor Arthur. And Arthur knew what was in Owain's thought. And he said to Owain, "Marvel not that the youth salutes thee now, for he saluted me ere-while; and it is unto thee that his errand is." Then said the youth unto Owain, "Lord, is it with thy leave that the young pages and attendants of the Emperor harass and torment and worry thy Ravens? And if it be not with thy leave, cause the Emperor to forbid them." "Lord," said Owain, "thou hearest what the youth says; if it seem good to thee, forbid them from my Ravens." "Play thy game," said he. Then the youth returned to the tent.

That game did they finish, and another they began, and when they were in the midst of the game, behold, a ruddy young man with auburn curling hair, and large eyes, well-grown, and having

his beard new shorn, came forth from a bright yellow tent upon the summit of which was the figure of a bright red lion. And he was clad in a coat of yellow satin, falling as low as the small of his leg, and embroidered with threads of red silk. And on his feet were hose of fine white buckram, and buskins of black leather were over his hose, whereon were golden clasps. And in his hand a huge, heavy, three edged sword, with a scabbard of red deer hide, tipped with gold. And he came to the place where Arthur and Owain were playing at chess. And he saluted him. And Owain was troubled at his salutation, but Arthur minded it no more than before. And the youth said unto Owain, "Is it not against thy will that the attendants of the Emperor harass thy Ravens, killing some and worrying others? If against thy will it be, beseech him to forbid them." "Lord," said Owain, "forbid thy men if it seem good to thee." "Play thy game," said the Emperor. And the youth returned to the tent.

And that game was ended and another begun. And as they were beginning the first move of the game, they beheld at a small distance from them a tent speckled yellow, the largest ever seen, and the figure of an eagle of gold upon it, and a precious stone on the eagle's head.

And coming out of the tent, they saw a youth with thick yellow hair upon his head, fair and comely, and a scarf of blue satin upon him, and a brooch of gold in the scarf upon his right shoulder as large as a warrior's middle finger. And upon his feet were hose of fine Totness, and shoes of parti-coloured leather, clasped with gold, and the youth was of noble bearing, fair of face, with ruddy cheeks and large hawk's eyes. In the hand of the youth was a mighty lance, speckled yellow, with a newly sharpened head; and upon the lance a banner displayed.

Fiercely angry, and with rapid pace, came the youth to the place where Arthur was playing at chess with Owain. And they perceived that he was wroth. And thereupon he saluted Owain, and told him that his Ravens had been killed, the chief part of them, and that such of them as were not slain were so wounded and bruised that not one of them could raise its wings a single fathom above the earth. "Lord," said Owain, "forbid thy men." "Play," said he, "if it please thee." Then said Owain to the youth, "Go back, and wherever thou findest the strife at the thickest, there lift up the banner, and let come what pleases Heaven."

So the youth returned back to the place where the strife bore hardest upon the Ravens, and

he lifted up the banner; and as he did so they all rose up in the air, wrathful and fierce and high of spirit, clapping their wings in the wind, and shaking off the weariness that was upon them. And recovering their energy and courage, furiously and with exultation did they, with one sweep, descend upon the heads of the men, who had erewhile caused them anger and pain and damage, and they seized some by the heads and others by the eyes, and some by the ears, and others by the arms, and carried them up into the air; and in the air there was a mighty tumult with the flapping of the wings of the triumphant Ravens, and with their croaking; and there was another mighty tumult with the groaning of the men, that were being torn and wounded, and some of whom were slain.

And Arthur and Owain marvelled at the tumult as they played at chess; and, looking, they perceived a knight upon a dun coloured horse coming towards them. And marvellous was the hue of the dun horse. Bright red was his right shoulder, and from the top of his legs to the centre of his hoof was bright yellow. Both the knight and his horse were fully equipped with heavy foreign armour. The clothing of the horse from the front opening upwards was of

bright red sendal, and from thence opening downwards was of bright yellow sendal. A large gold hilted one edged sword had the youth upon his thigh, in a scabbard of light blue, and tipped with Spanish laton. The belt of the sword was of dark green leather with golden slides and a clasp of ivory upon it, and a buckle of jet black upon the clasp. A helmet of gold was on the head of the knight, set with precious stones of great virtue, and at the top of the helmet was the image of a flame-coloured leopard with two ruby-red stones in its head, so that it was astounding for a warrior, however stout his heart, to look at the face of the leopard, much more at the face of the knight. He had in his hand a blue-shafted lance, but from the haft to the point it was stained crimson-red, with the blood of the Ravens and their plumage.

The knight came to the place where Arthur and Owain were seated at chess. And they perceived that he was harassed and vexed and weary as he came towards them. And the youth saluted Arthur, and told him, that the Ravens of Owain were slaying his young men and attendants. And Arthur looked at Owain and said, "Forbid thy Ravens." "Lord," answered Owain, "play thy game." And they played. And the knight re-

turned back towards the strife, and the Ravens were not forbade any more than before.

And when they had played awhile, they heard a mighty tumult, and a wailing of men, and a croaking of Ravens, as they carried the men in their strength into the air, and, tearing them betwixt them, let them fall piecemeal to the earth. And during the tumult they saw a knight coming towards them, on a light grey horse, and the left foreleg of the horse was jet black to the centre of his hoof. And the knight and the horse were fully accoutred with huge heavy blue armour. And a robe of honour of yellow diapred satin was upon the knight, and the borders of the robe were blue. And the housings of the horse were jet black, with borders of bright yellow. And on the thigh of the youth was a sword, long, and three edged, and heavy. And the scabbard was of red cut leather, and the belt of new red deerskin, having upon it many golden slides and a buckle of the bone of the sea horse, the tongue of which was jet black. A golden helmet was upon the head of the knight, wherein were set sapphire stones of great virtue. And at the top of the helmet, was the figure of a flame-coloured lion, with a fiery-red tongue, issuing above a foot from his mouth, and with venomous eyes,

crimson-red, in his head. And the knight came, bearing in his hand a thick ashen lance, the head whereof, which had been newly steeped in blood, was overlaid with silver.

And the youth saluted the Emperor: "Lord," said he, "carest thou not for the slaying of thy pages, and thy young men, and the sons of the nobles of the Island of Britain, whereby it will be difficult to defend this Island from henceforward for ever?" "Owain," said Arthur, "forbid thy Ravens." "Play this game, Lord," said Owain.

So they finished the game and began another; and as they were finishing that game, lo, they heard a great tumult and a clamour of armed men, and a croaking of Ravens, and a flapping of wings in the air, as they flung down the armour entire to the ground, and the men and the horses piecemeal. Then they saw coming a knight on a lofty-headed piebald horse. And the left shoulder of the horse was of bright red, and its right leg from the chest to the hollow of the hoof was pure white. And the knight and horse were equipped with arms of speckled yellow, variegated with Spanish laton. And there was a robe of honour upon him, and upon his horse, divided in two parts, white and black, and the borders of the robe of honour were of

golden purple. And above the robe he wore a sword three edged and bright, with a golden hilt. And the belt of the sword was of yellow goldwork, having a clasp upon it of the eyelid of a black sea horse, and a tongue of yellow gold to the clasp. Upon the head of the knight was a bright helmet of yellow laton, with sparkling stones of crystal in it, and at the crest of the helmet was the figure of a griffin, with a stone of many virtues in its head. And he had an ashen spear in his hand, with a round shaft, coloured with azure blue. And the head of the spear was newly stained with blood, and was overlaid with fine silver.

Wrathfully came the knight to the place where Arthur was, and he told him that the Ravens had slain his household and the sons of the chief men of this Island, and he besought him to cause Owain to forbid his Ravens. And Arthur besought Owain to forbid them. Then Arthur took the golden chessmen that were upon the board, and crushed them until they became as dust. Then Owain ordered Gwres the son of Rheged to lower his banner. So it was lowered, and all was peace.

Then Rhonabwy enquired of Iddawc who were the first three men that came to Owain, to tell him his Ravens were being slain. Said Iddawc,

“They were men who grieved that Owain should suffer loss, his fellow chieftains and companions, Selyv the son of Kynan Garwyn of Powys, and Gwgawn Gleddeyrdd, and Gwres the son of Rheged, he who bears the banner in the day of battle and strife.” “Who,” said Rhonabwy, “were the last three men who came to Arthur, and told him that the Ravens were slaughtering his men?” “The best of men,” said Iddawc, “and the bravest, and who would grieve exceedingly that Arthur should have damage in aught; Blathaon the son of Mawrtheth, and Rhuvawn Pebyr the son of Prince Deorthach, and Hyveidd Unllenn.”

And with that behold four and twenty knights came from Osla Gyllellvawr, to crave a truce of Arthur for a fortnight and a month. And Arthur arose and went to take counsel. And he came to where a tall auburn curly-headed man was a little way off, and there he assembled his counsellors. Bedwini, the Bishop, and Gwarthegydd the son of Kaw, and March the son of Meirchawn, and Caradawc Vreichvras, and Gwalchmai the son of Gwyar, and Edeyrn the son of Nudd, and Rhuvawn Pebyr the son of Prince Deorthach, and Rhiogan the son of the King of Ireland, and Gwenwynwyn the son of Nav, Howel the son of Emyr Llydaw, Gwilym the son of Rhwyf Freinc, and

Daned the son of Ath, and Goreu Custennin, and Mabon the son of Modron, and Peredur Paladyr Hir, and Hyveidd Unllenn, and Twrch the son of Perif, and Nerth the son of Kadarn, and Gobrwy the son of Echel Vorddwyttwll, Gwair the son of Gwestyl, and Gadwy the son of Geraint, Trystan the son of Tallwch, Moryen Manawc, Granwen the son of Llyr, and Llacheu the son of Arthur, and Llawvrodedd Varwawc, and Kadwr Earl of Cornwall, Morvran the son of Tegid, and Rhyawd the son of Morgant, and Dyvyr the son of Alun Dyved, Gwrhyr Gwalstawd Ieithoedd, Adaon the son of Taliesin, Llary the son of Kasnar Wledig, and Fflewddur Fflam, and Greidawl Galldovydd, Gilbert the son of Kadgyffro, Menw the son of Teirgwaedd, Gwrthmwl Wledig, Cawrdav the son of Caradawc Vreichvras, Gildas the son of Kaw, Kadyriaith the son of Saidi, and many of the men of Norway, and Denmark, and many of the men of Greece, and a crowd of the men of the host came to that counsel.

“Iddawc,” said Rhonabwy, “who was the auburn haired man to whom they came just now?” Rhun the son of Maelgwn Gwynedd, a man whose prerogative it is, that he may join in counsel with all.” “And wherefore did they admit into counsel with men of such dignity as are yonder a

counsel with men of such dignity as are yonder a stripling so young as Kadyriaith the son of Saidi?" "Because there is not throughout Britain a man better skilled in counsel than he."

Thereupon, behold, bards came and recited verses before Arthur, and no man understood those verses, but Kadyriaith only, save that they were in Arthur's praise.

And, lo, there came four and twenty asses with their burdens of gold and of silver, and a tired wayworn man with each of them, bringing tribute to Arthur from the Islands of Greece. Then Kadyriaith the son of Saidi besought that a truce might be granted to Osla Gyllellvawr for the space of a fortnight and a month, and that the asses and the burdens they carried might be given to the bards, to be to them as the reward for their stay and that their verse might be recompensed, during the time of the truce. And thus it was settled.

"Rhonabwy," said Iddawc, "would it not be wrong to forbid a youth who can give counsel so liberal as this from coming to the councils of his Lord?"

Then Kai arose, and he said, "Whosoever will follow Arthur, let him be with him to-night in Cornwall, and whosoever will not, let him be

opposed to Arthur even during the truce." And through the greatness of the tumult that ensued, Rhonabwy awoke. And when he awoke, he was upon the yellow calf skin, having slept three nights and three days.

And this tale is called the Dream of Rhonabwy. And this is the reason that no one knows the dream without a book, neither bard nor gifted seer; because of the various colours that were upon the horses, and the many wondrous colours of the arms and of the panoply, and of the precious scarfs, and of the virtue-bearing stones.



NOTES TO THE DREAM OF RHONABWY.

MADAWC THE SON OF MAREDUDD.—PAGE 393.

MAREDUDD ap Bleddyn, the father of Madawc, after much contest acquired possession of the sovereignty of the whole principality of Powys. He married Hunydd the daughter of Eunydd, chief of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd and Allington, and died in 1129; his son Madawc succeeded him in one half of his possessions, which thence acquired the name of Powys Fadawc. Maredudd had been one of the most strenuous and successful opponents of the Normans celebrated by the national records. It was he who checked the progress of Henry I. who, in one of his invasions of Wales, narrowly escaped being slain by a body of archers, that Maredudd had dispatched to meet him; an arrow shot by one of their number actually glanced upon the breastplate of the royal invader. But the son of Maredudd was not distinguished for equal ardour in his country's cause; on the contrary, Madawc combined with Henry II. in the attacks he made upon Wales in 1158, and during that monarch's first and unsuccessful campaign, took the command of the English ships, and ravaged the shores of Anglesey. In this expedition, however, Madawc was defeated with much loss. Powell says of him, that he was "euer the king of Englands freend, and was one that feared God, and releued the poore."*

He was a prince of more than common talent, and was highly extolled by contemporary bards and historians. Amongst others, Gwalchmai composed several poems in his praise.†

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† Myvyrian Archaeology, i. p. 200.

Madawc's wonted prudence appears to have forsaken him in the decline of life. There is an anecdote relating to him which, as it exists only in MS. is probably not generally known.* It is to the effect that in his later years, he took for his second wife an English lady, Matilda Verdun by name, upon whom, and upon any children he might have by her, he settled the Lordship of Oswestry. This lady inveigled the prince to Winchester, where her party was powerful. There upon some excuse he was put in durance, and while in that state was prevailed upon to execute another deed, whereby he settled the said Lordship of Oswestry upon Matilda, and any children she might have after his decease. The prince died soon after the execution of this deed, and his body was conveyed from Winchester to Meivod, in Montgomeryshire, the burying place of his family, where it was deposited in the church of St. Mary's, which he himself had built some years before. His widow, Matilda, scarce took time to dry her tears before she married John Fitzalan, who thereby became Lord of "Oswaldstree."†

By his first wife, Susanna, daughter of Gruffydd ab Conan, Prince of North Wales, he left several children.

Madawc built the castle of Oswestry, and a castle at Caer Einion, near Welshpool. Several places in their neighbourhood, and in that of Meivod, still bear his name.

POWYS WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES, &c.—PAGE 393.

THAT part of the ancient principality of Powys, which belonged to Madawc ab Maredudd, extended from the vicinity of Chester to the uplands of Arwystli, now known as the Plinlimmon range of mountains. This is expressly stated by Gwalchmai, in his Elegy

* For this anecdote, as well as for much of the topographical information contained in the notes to the Tale of Rhonabwy, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Walter Davies, (Gwallter Mechain.)

† John's grandson, Richard Fitzalan, was the first Earl of Arundel of that name. In the time of Edward III. another Richard Fitzalan, fourth in descent from the above mentioned Matilda Verdun, was at the same time Earl of Arundel, and in right of his mother, Earl Warren and Surrey. He was also Lord of Clun and Oswaldstree, in Shropshire, and Lord of Bromfield, Yale, Chirkland, and Dinas Brân, in North Wales.

upon that Prince, in which he boasts that the sovereignty of his patron reached from the summit of Plinlimmon to the gates of Caerlleon, or Chester.

“ O ben Pumlumon
 Hyd borth Caerlleon
 Pair dragon draig furthiad
 O Fangor fangeibr oleuad
 Hyd orwyd Meirionyd meidriad
 Medresid mawr ri
 Mawr ran gan deithi
 Arwystli arwyste rad.” Myv. Arch. i. 202.

In more remote times Powys was of much greater extent. Powell tells us, in his History of Wales that, “Powys before king Offas time reached Estward to the riuers of Dee and Seauerne, with a right line from the end of Broxen hilles to Salop, with all the countrie betweene Wye and Seauerne, whereof Brochwel yscithroc was possessed : but after the making of Offas ditch the plaine countrie toward Salop, being inhabited by Saxons and Normans, Powys was in length from Pulford bridge Northeast, to the confines of Caerdigan shire, in the parish of Lhanguric in the Southwest ; and in bredth from the furthest part of Cyuelioc Westward, to Elsmere on the Eastside. This countrie or principallitie of Powys was appointed by Roderike the Great for the portion of his third sonne Anarawd, and so continued intierlie vntill the death of Blethyn ap Convyn. After whom, although the dominion was diminished by limiting parts in seueraltie amongst his sonnes Meredyth and Cadogan, yet at length it came wholie to the possession of Meredyth ap Blethyn, who had issue two sonnes Madoc and Gruffyth, betweene whom the said dominion was diuided.”* Madawc’s share was further divided amongst his three children from whose immediate descendants it was gained, by fraud or violence by their Norman neighbours. Gruffydd’s descendants, the first of whom was the celebrated Owain Cyveiliog, succeeded for three generations, to an

* Page 211.

unbroken inheritance, but in the fourth, it was distributed among six sons, and finally passed away to several remote heirs. One and apparently the most considerable of them was represented by the Cheretons, afterwards Gray, Barons of Powys, from whom are the Vernons of Hodnet and other illustrious Norman families.

This passage would lead us to consider the Porfoed mentioned in the Tale, as identical with Pulford, and the locality of this place added to the similarity of names favours the supposition. The situation however of Merford, a Lordship in the parish of Gresford, midway between Wrexham and Chester, and of which the name bears at least an equal resemblance to that of Porfoed, renders it doubtful which of the two is alluded to in the text. Merford contains some interesting remains of a British camp, called the Roft, commanding a most extensive view of the counties of Chester and Salop.

The Gwauan, in Arwystli, spoken of as being at the other extremity of Powys, may possibly be one of the several spots now bearing the name of Waun in the Plinlimmon range.

The Cambrian Quarterly gives some ancient lines on the confines of Powys.

“Tervynau Arglwyddiaeth Powys.

O Gevn yr Ais, dur-ais a drig,
 O Gaer I Eisteddva Gurig,
 O Garn Gynnull ar Gonwy
 Hyd y Rhyd Helig ar Wy.”

From Cevn yr Ais, and from Chester to Eisteddva Gurig, and from Garn Gynnull on the river Conwy to Rhyd Helyg on the river Wye.*

IORWERTH THE SON OF MAREDUDD.—PAGE 393.

IORWERTH was the son of Maredudd ap Bleddyn, by his second wife, Eva, daughter of Bledrws ab Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the fifteen noble tribes. His father bestowed upon him the Lordship of Mochnant, near Oswestry, and he went by the name of Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant. Like most princes of his age, Iorwerth

* iii. 403.

was a warrior, and in 1156 he sided with Henry II. against his neighbour Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and during the contest that ensued between the English and the Welsh, he took and razed to the ground the castle of Ial or Yale, which Owain had built only ten years previous. The site of this fortress is still to be seen on a tumulus called Tomen Rhodwydd, by the roadside about half way between Llangollen and Rhuthin. The partiality evinced by Iorwerth to the English interest, caused his nephews, Owain Cyveiliog and Owain Vychan, to unite their forces against him, and they succeeded in expelling him from his patrimony of Mochnant, which they divided between them, the former taking possession of Uwch Rhaiadr, and the latter of Is Rhaiadr. Iorwerth married Maude, the daughter of Roger de Manley of Cheshire.

It is supposed by some, that the tribe (Gwelygordd) of Iorwerth is celebrated by Cynddelw, in his poem called Gwelygorddeu Powys, under the title of Yorwerthyawn.

“Trydet welygort trydar ordiuwg,
 Treis wollwg vllwg vlaengar
 Lloegyr lleityeid llofrutyeid llachar,
 Yorueirthyawn y vurthyaw esgar.” Myv. Arch. i. 256.

It is also thought that Iorwerth, after his expulsion from Mochnant, settled on the English side of Offa's dyke, for we find his grandson, (some say his son,) Sir Gruffydd Vychan,* called by the Welsh “Y Marchog Gwyllt o Gaer Howel,” the Wild Knight of Caerhowel, living at a mansion still known by that name at Edgerly, in the county of Salop, near the ford on the Vyrnwy, which in this Mabinogi is designated Rhyd y Wilure. His descendants continued in the same county; and among their number, we find another “Wild Knight,” Humphrey Kynaston the Wild, who during his outlawry in the reign of Henry VII. was the inhabitant of the cave, in the bold sand-stone rock at Ness Cliff, called after him Kynaston's Cave, and concerning whose feats many an old wife's tale is still current in Shropshire.

* Sir Gruffydd Vychan was one of the earliest knights of the military order of St. John of Jerusalem.

FROM ABER CEIRAWC IN ALLICTWN VER, TO RHYD Y
WILURE.—PAGE 394.

ABERCEIRAWC, as the name implies, is the point of the confluence of the river Ceiriog with the Dee, which is not far below the town of Chirk, and opposite to Wynnstay Park. Allictwn is doubtless to be fixed at Allington in the immediate vicinity of Pulford, which as we have already seen was the extreme boundary of Madawc's possessions to the north-east, and Rhyd y Wilure is Rhyd y Vorle, in English Melverley, a ford upon the Vyrnwy, not far from the spot where that river falls into the Severn. We find accordingly that taking Aberceirawc as the centre of operations, Madawc caused the search for his brother to be made a considerable way to the south, and as far to the north as his dominion extended. It is said also that some of the men that were on this quest, went as far as Nillystan Trevan, which may possibly be Halistan Trevan, now called Halston, near Whittington, the "Tre wen (or white town) ym mron y coed" of Llywarch Hên. Haliston was a sanctuary from time immemorial; if Iorwerth was a fugitive, he might have sought it as a place of refuge.

The river Vyrnwy, "the forkt Vurnway" of Drayton, is too well known to need description; but as its name occurs in the text, it may be permitted to remark, that whenever the bards have occasion to mention it, they do so in a spirit of affection which its beauty could not fail to inspire.

KYNWRIG VRYCHGOCH, A MAN OF MAWDDWY.—PAGE 394.

MAWDDWY was one of the western districts of ancient Powys; it now forms, in conjunction with Talybont, one of the Hundreds of Merionethshire. This district includes the wild range of mountains of which Aran Fawddwy is the chief, and was in former times notorious for the wild and lawless character of its inhabitants, too well known by the appellation of the Gwylliaid Cochion Mawddwy, the red-headed robbers of Mawddwy. The desperate deeds of these men were the terror of all the surrounding country, on which they levied a species of black-mail; and to such an extent did they carry their violence at last, that it was found necessary in 1554 to issue a

commission against them, under which about a hundred of their number were hanged. Some of their kinsmen soon after revenged them by the murder of Baron Owen, of Hengwrt, the chief of the commission, whom they waylaid at Lliidiart y Barwn, on his journey to the assizes at Welshpool. After this, vigorous means were taken for their extirpation, and they gradually disappeared. See *Cambro Briton*, i. 184.

Iorwerth Goch, the Iorwerth of the present Mabinogi, had a son named Madawc Goch of Mawddwy, of whom the following notice occurs in a MS. Book of Pedigrees, collected by J. G. Esq. in 1697. "One Llywarch ab Cadfan, an opponent of Prince Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, was slain by this Madog Goch of Mawddwy: and in reward the Prince gave him the lands of Llywarch and his Arms, which were, Argent, a Chevron party per pale Gules and Or, inter 3 Eagles sable, their heads and one leg grey, trippant, standing on the sable leg: 3 trefoils argent over each head." A singular piece of Heraldry.

It is not impossible that Kynwrig's designation of Vrychgoch, may have been given in allusion to the characteristic complexion of the men of Mawddwy.

MOELVRE IN KYNLEITH.—PAGE 394.

KYNLEITH is a division of the hundred of Chirk in Denbighshire, and takes its name from the river Kynlleith. One of the most remarkable natural features of this district, is the isolated mountain, Moelvre, the summit of which, called Cynr y Moelvre, is more than seventeen hundred feet above the level of the sea, and rises precipitously from Llyn Moelvre, a lake about a mile in circumference, situate on the western side of the mountain. One of the descendants of Madawc ab Maredudd, erected a residence at a place called Moeliwrch, at a considerable elevation on the southern side of Moelvre; it continued for many centuries in the possession of his family.

Kynlleith is noticed in Cynddelw's *Marwnad Fadawg fab Maredudd*.

"Llafn argrad y'nghad y'Nghynllaith." *Myv. Arch.* i. 213.

ARGYNGROEG.—PAGE 396.

In following Rhonabwy on his visionary journey, it may be allowable to suppose him crossing the Vyrnwy at Rhyd y Vorle, (Melver-

ley,) and then pursuing his course through the Deuddwr between that river and the Severn, till we come to the plains of Argyngroeg. The district traversed is remarkably fertile. The Cambrian pedestrian, David Thomas, in his metrical description of the Thirteen Counties of Wales, thus sang its praise about the year 1720.

“ Sir Drefaldwyn, teg ddyffrynau,
Lle mae y coed a'r tiroedd goreu.”

And after naming two places excelling in luxuriance, he exclaims “Dau le hyfryd,” but above all the “Dolydd Hafren.” Upon the Dolydd Havren it was that Gwalchmai composed his “Gorhoffet,” in the twelfth century, while he and his troop of North-Wallians were guarding the opposite fords of the Severn against the progress of the English invaders.

“ Mi ydwyf llew rag llu lluch fy ngordin,
Gorwyliais nos yn achadw fin
Gorloes rydau dyfyr dygen freidin
Gorlas gwellt didrif dwfyr neud iesin
Gordyar eaws awdyl gynnefin.” Myv. Arch. i. 193.

That portion of the vale that bears the name of Argyngroeg, modernized into Cyngrog, and to which this narrative more particularly relates, consists of two townships, distinguished as Cyngrog vawr, and Cyngrog vach, the former in the parish of Pool, the latter in that of Guilsfield, and both side by side stretching to the Severn. When the Irish and other freebooters were expelled in the fourth century by the family of Cunedda Wledig, his son Rhuvon had a great part of Denbighshire awarded him as his portion, which from him was called Rhuvoniog, a name it retains to the present day. In like manner, it is not improbable that Cyngar one of Cunedda's descendants had a portion allotted to him at this place, which by adding the usual termination *og* to his name would be called Cyngarog, and abbreviated into Cyngrog. The names of Morganwg and Brychein-iog, from Morgan and Brychan, are of similar origin. In Cyngrog vawr, lies the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, (Strata Marcella,) Alba Domus de Marcella, or Street Marshall Abbey, as it is

vulgarly called. Having probably been built of wood, no traces of it now remain. The house and farm bearing the name of "The Abbey" belong to the Earl of Powis. The Abbey was founded and well endowed by Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Powys upper, who, besides much of the upland and sheep pastures of Cyveiliog, and even of Arwystli, granted to its inmates half the fish caught in the river Dyvi. The monks of Marcella were reduced by decimation under Edward I. and finally expelled by Henry VIII.

From Cyngrog, following the Vale of the Severn, we arrive at the tributary stream of the Rhiw, whose Aber, or confluence with the main stream, gives name by an ordinary abbreviation to the church and village of Berriew; and a little lower down occurs "Rhyd-y-Groes ar Havren," "The Cross, or Ford upon the Severn."

The Ford still remains, but has been from time immemorial converted into a ferry. At this point was carried on the chief communication between western Montgomeryshire, and the adjacent district of Merioneth towards Shrewsbury. Here also are traces of a second way leading westward towards the Gaer, an evident Roman encampment. The intersection of these two roads appears to have occurred at no great distance from the ford, which doubtless derived its distinctive appellation of Y Groes, either from this circumstance, or from the Rood or Cross often set up both in crossways and upon the margins of fords.

The name Rhyd y Groes, no longer borne by the ford or ferry, is now preserved in that of a farm about two miles and a half distant, in the parish of Fordun near Montgomery, the property of Mr. Price, of Gunley.

Upon the farm itself no remains have been discovered, but several tumuli are found in its neighbourhood, the principal of which, "Hên Domen," (formerly Tre' Baldwyn) is of considerable size. There are also British encampments in the adjacent parishes of Churchstoke and Cherbury.*

Rhyd y Groes is mentioned in the Welsh Chronicles, as the scene of several conflicts between the Welsh and the Saxons; in allusion to which are those lines of Drayton.

* Acknowledgement should again be made in this place to the Rev. Walter Davies, for the curious local information contained in this note.

“ Here could I else recount the slaughter’d Saxon’s gore,
Our swords at Crossford spilt on Severn’s wand’ring shore.”

Song ix.

Lines in which Drayton may probably have had in mind the victory won over the Saxons, in the early part of the eleventh century, by Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, called by way of eminence, “ Y tywysog dewr.”

The Ford near Montgomery, was named as the place of meeting between Prince Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, and the commissioners of Edward I.

IDDAWC CORDD PRYDAIN.—PAGE 398.

THE treachery of Iddawc or Eiddilig Cordd Prydain,* is the subject of more than one of the Triads,† where he is said to have betrayed Arthur by divulging his plans. The meeting between him and Medrawd, with their men at Nanhwynain before the battle of Camlan, is spoken of as one of the three traitorous meetings of the Island, for there they plotted the betrayal of Arthur, which occasioned the strength of the Saxons. In another place their ascendancy is attributed to Iddawc’s magical arts, which there were not warriors in the Island capable of withstanding, so that the Saxons prevailed. This magic, for which he is also greatly celebrated, was taught him by Rhuddlwm Gawr.

The Triad which ranks Iddawc Cordd Prydain amongst the enchanters is prettily versified by Davydd ap Gwilym,‡ who speaks of him as an Irishman.

“ Tri milwr gynt, trem olud,
A wyddyn’ cyn no hyn hud ;
Cad brofiad ceidw brif enw,
Cyntaf, addfwynaf, oedd Fenw,

* Possibly Gordd Prydain, the hammer of Britain.

† Triads 22. 20. 50. 90. 78.

‡ Davydd ab Gwilym’s Poems, 207. Cyffelybiad rhwng Morfudd a’r Delyn.

Ar ail fydd dydd da ddeall,
 Eiddilic Còr, Wyddel call ;
 Trydydd oedd ger muroedd Mon,
 Maeth, rhwy' arfaeth rhi Arfon."

Iddawc was also, with Trystan and Gweirwerydd Vawr, one of the three stubborn ones, whom none could divert from their purpose ; he is supposed to have afterwards embraced a religious life, probably when he did penance at Llechlas, (possibly Glasgow,) in North Britain, as mentioned in the Tale. His name is found in the Catalogue of the Welsh Saints. Professor Rees, however, considers this an error for Iddew ab Cawrda ab Caradawc Vreichvras, arising from the similarity of their names.*

CAMLAN.—PAGE 399.

THE battle of Camlan was the last of Arthur's battles, and that in which he lost his life. His opponents were headed by Medrawd, his nephew, the son of his sister Anna and Llew ap Cynvarch.

The Triads assign two different causes for this battle. The one, the blow given by Gwenhwyvar, Arthur's wife, to Gwenhwyvach ; the other, the blow given to Medrawd by Arthur himself. The events immediately preceding it, together with the account of the battle itself as related in the Triads, and by Gruffydd ab Arthur, are briefly as follows.

Lles, emperor of Rome, demanded from Arthur the tribute that his ancestors had paid, from the time of Caswallawn the son of Beli to that of Cystennin, Arthur's grandsire. The Roman Ambassadors proceeded to Caerlleon upon Usk, when Arthur not only denied their claim, but on the ground of the British origin of Brân and Constantine, both Roman emperors, determined by a counterclaim to retaliate. Medrawd was appointed Regent of the kingdom, whilst Arthur and his Britons crossed the sea, and fought a battle in the Cisalpine territory, in which the Roman emperor was slain, and both parties sustained severe loss. The result of this encounter encouraged Medrawd

* Welsh Saints, page 280

to attempt his uncle's throne. He seized upon the royal residence of Gelliwig, dragged the queen Gwenhwyvar from her throne, (or according to some versions appropriated her as his wife,) and strengthening himself by making treaties with the Saxons, Scots, and Picts, collected a force of eighty thousand men to oppose his uncle's landing. Arthur, however, disembarked at Porth Hamwnt, and put his rebellious nephew to flight after a hard fought engagement. Medrawd retreated to Winchester, whither Arthur, after remaining three days on the field of battle to bury the dead, followed him, and gained a second victory; upon this Medrawd fled into Cornwall, but was overtaken on the banks of the Camlan, supposed to be the river Camel, in that county. The celebrated battle of Camlan ensued. Arthur there gained the victory, but received a mortal wound at the hand of Medrawd, whom, however, he slew upon the field; he did not himself die on the spot, but was conveyed to Avallach or Avalon, and the crown descended to Cystennin the son of Kadwr, his kinsman. A mystery hangs over the final fate of Arthur.

One of the Triads* admits that Arthur died, and was buried at Avalon, now Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, where we learn from other authorities that Henry the II. many years afterwards discovered what were said to be his remains, with the inscription,†

“Hic jacet Arthurus, rex quondam rexque futurus.”‡

They were also visited, and a second time disinterred, by Edward I. and his queen.

* Myv. Arch. ii. p. 4.

† Giraldus Cambrensis, who says he saw the inscription, gives it thus, “Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arthurus in insula Avallonia.”

‡It may be here permitted to quote old Lydgate's verses, upon Arthur's disappearance and expected return.

“He is a King crowned in Fairie,
With scepter and sword and with his regally
Shall resort as Lord and Sovereigne
Out of Fairie and reigne in Britaine;
And repaire again the Round Table.
By propesy Merlin set the date,
Among Princes King incomparable,
His seat againe to Caerlion to translate,
The Parchas sustren sponne so his fate,
His Epitaph recordeth so certaine
Here lieth K. Arthur that shall raigne againe.”

Medrawd, notwithstanding the treachery with which his career ended, had always been considered a valiant warrior, and in the Triads* he is styled one of the three kingly knights of Arthur's court, to whom no one could deny any thing by reason of their courtliness. The peculiar qualities to which his persuasive powers were due, were calmness, mildness, and purity.

ADAON THE SON OF TALIESIN.—PAGE 402.

ADAON or AVAON, son of the chief of the bards, and a bard himself, was also celebrated for his valour. He was one of those three dauntless chieftains who feared nothing in the day of the battle and strife, but rushed onwards regardless of death.

“Tri Tharw Unbenn ynys Prydain; Elmur† eil Cibddar; a Chynhafal fab Argad; ac Afäon mab Taliesin Ben Beirdd; a Beirdd oeddynt y tri hynn, ac nid oedd a ofnynt yng nghad a brwydr; eithr rhuthraw ynddynt a wnaent, ac nid ofnynt gyflafan.” Tr. 73.

This courage and daring supported him through all the dangers of war. He fell at length by the hand of an assassin, Llawgad Trwm Bargawd or Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eiddyn,‡ whose name is preserved only as the perpetrator of this crime.

The bold and determined character of Avaon appears to have continued even after death, for there is a Triad (already quoted, p. 163,) in which Avaon is spoken of as one of the grave-slaughtering ones, from their having avenged their wrongs from their graves.

None of his poetry is known to be preserved, except the following which is printed in the Englynion y Clyweid.

“A glyweisti a gant Avaon,
Vab Talyessin gerd govyon
Ni chel grud gystud calon.” Myv. Arch. i. 173.

* Triad 118.

† Elmur, was the son of Cadygyr, according to other versions. Myv. Arch. ii. p. 4. Triad xiii.

‡ “Tair Anfad Gyflafan ynys Prydain; Eiddyn mab Einygan, a laddwys Aneurin Gwawdrydd mydeyrn beirdd a Llawgad Trwm Bargawd, a laddwys Afaon mab Taliesin; a Llofan llaw divo, a laddwys Urien mab Cynfarch; sef tri meib o feirdd oeddynt a las, gan y triwyr hynny.” See Triad 47.

Hast thou heard what Avaon sung,
 The son of Taliesin, of the recording verse ?
 The cheek will not conceal the anguish of the heart.

ELPHIN.—PAGE 402.

ELPHIN was the son of Gwyddno Garanhir, the unfortunate king whose possessions were submerged through the intemperance of Seithenin, the person employed to attend to the seabanks. Some further particulars concerning him will be mentioned in a subsequent Mabinogi.

BATTLE OF BADON.—PAGE 402.

THE battle of Badon or Badon Mount, was one of the later,—Nennius says the twelfth,—and most successful of the battles fought by Arthur and the British elders, against the Saxons under Cerdic. The Britons not only gained the victory, but were by it enabled for some time to hold the Saxons in check.

The date of the battle has been the subject of dispute. From the persons engaged in it, it must be placed in the sixth century. A passage in the Red Book of Hergest, fixes its chronology 128 years after the age of Vortigern. The latter Gildas, named Badonicus, from his birth having taken place in the year of the battle, has left a passage on the subject, which Bede appears to have misinterpreted, and from whence Mr. Stevenson, the last editor of Gildas, places the birth of his author, and therefore the date of the battle, in the year 520.

The site of this conflict is also doubtful; Usher, following Camden, fixes it at Bath, and Camden, led probably by the similarity of names, gives his opinion in favour of Banner Down, near that city, upon which, in common, however, with most of the neighbouring heights, are remains of entrenchments more or less perfect. Carte prefers what he calls Mount Badon, in Berkshire. It is remarkable that the latter Gildas speaks of the battle as “*obsessio*” a siege. He also places “*Mons Badonicus*” near to the mouth of the Severn, “*prope Sabrinae ostium* ;” but this latter passage has been considered an interpolation.

To quote more poetical authority, the feats performed by the hero Arthur, at the battle of Badon Mount, are thus prettily celebrated in Drayton’s verse.

“They sung how he himself at Badon bore that day,
 When at the glorious gole his British scepter lay ;
 Two daies together how the battel stronglie stood :
 Pendragon’s worthie son, who waded there in blood,
 Three hundred Saxons slew with his owne valiant hand.”

Song iv.

Cynddelw and other of the Welsh Bards, speak of this fight with becoming admiration.

OSLA GYLLELLVAWR.—PAGE 402.

OSLA or Osla Gyllellvawr has already appeared in the Mabinogi of Killhwch, pp. 264 and 315, where his prowess in the hunt of the Twrch Trwyth, occasioned the loss of his marvellous knife. From his name, and from the part assigned to him in this Tale, he was probably a Saxon ; the Ossa, it may be, of Nennius’s genealogies. This conjecture is strengthened by the epithet “Cyllellvawr ;” the great or long knife, being in some measure associated with the Saxon name owing to the massacre of Stonehenge, commonly called the “Treachery of the Long Knives,” “Brad y Cyllyll hirion.”* Hengist on that occasion is said to have invited the British Chieftains to a banquet and conference at Ambresbury, when beside each was placed a Saxon, who, at a signal agreed upon, drew forth his long knife, and suddenly fell upon his neighbour. This scheme was so effectually executed that four hundred and sixty of the British nobles are supposed to have been slaughtered. They did not indeed fall wholly unavenged ; some defended themselves valiantly, and killed many of the Saxons with the stones that lay around. Eidiol,† earl of Gloucester, who was fortunate enough to escape the general carnage, slew seventy Saxons with his own hand ; the Triads say six hundred

* Triad 20.—Gruffydd ab Arthur. Myv. Arch. ii. p. 254.

† Eidiol is associated for his strength with Gwrnerth Ergydlym, who slew the largest bear that ever was seen, with an arrow of straw ; and Gwgawn Lawgadarn, who rolled the stone of Maenarch from the valley to the top of the hill, which not less than thirty oxen could have drawn.

“Tri Gyrd Dion ynys Prydain : Gwrnerth Ergydlym, a laddes yr arth mwyaf ac a welwyd erioed a saeth wellten ; a Gwgawn Lawgadarn, a dreiglis Maen Maenarch o’r glyn i benn y mynydd, ac nid oedd llai na thrugain ych ai tynnai ; ac Eidiol Gadarn, a laddes o’r Saeson ym mrad Caersallawg chwechant a thrugain a chogail gerdin o fachlud haul yd yn nhywyll. Tr. 60.

and sixty. The circle of Stonehenge is said, though with small semblance of probability, to have been erected by the Britons, as a monument of this massacre upon the spot on which it occurred.

CARADAWC VREICHYRAS.—PAGE 403.

CARADAWC, like Trystan and many other heroes whose names occur in the Mabinogion, was celebrated both in Welsh and Norman story. He was a son of Llyr Merini, a prince of Cornwall, and himself chief elder of Gelliwig,* the royal residence in that part of the Island. His mother was Gwen, grand-daughter of Brychan, through whose right he is supposed to have become ruler of the district of Brycheiniog.† According to the Triads, he was one of the battle knights of Britain,‡ and in an Englyn attributed to Arthur himself, he is styled “Caradawc pillar of the Cymry.”

“Tri Chadfarchawg Teyrn ynys Prydain, Caradawc Freichfras,
a Llyr Lluyddawg, a Mael ab Menwaed o Arllechwedd; ac Arthur
a gant iddynt hynn o Englyn,

Sef ynt fy Nhri Chadfarchawg,
Mael hir a Llyr Lluyddawg,
A Cholofn Cymru Caradawg.”

His prowess at the battle of Catteraeth, is also sung in the verse of his contemporary Aneurin,§ who calls several of his fellow warriors in evidence of his assertion.

“Pan gryssyei garadawc y gat,
Mal baed coet trychwn trychyat,
Tarw bedin en trin gomynyat,
Ef llithyei wydgwn oe anghat.
Ys vyn tyst ewein vab eulat,
A gwryen a gwynn a gwriat,

* Triad 64.

† Jones' History of Brecknockshire, I. p. 53.
§ Myv. Arch, i. p. 5.

‡ Triad 29.

O gattraeth o gymynat,
 O vryn hydwn kynn caffat*
 Gwedy med gloew ar anghat
 Ny weles vrun edat."

When Caradawc rushed into battle,
 It was like the tearing onset of the woodland boar,
 The bull of combat in the field of slaughter,
 He attracted the wild dogs by the action of his hand.
 My witnesses are Owain the son of Eulat,
 And Gwrien, and Gwynn, and Gwriat.
 From Cattræth and its carnage,
 From the hostile encounter,
 After the clear bright mead was served,
 He saw no more the dwelling of his father.

From the latter part of this passage, it appears that Caradawc fell in this battle, and the same is again repeated a few lines further on in the passage already quoted in the notes to Peredur ab Evrawc. See I. 371.

Several Welsh families trace their pedigree to Caradawc.

Caradawc's horse Lluagor, is recorded as one of the three battle horses of the Island.†

Tegau Eurvron, the beautiful wife of Caradawc, was no less renowned for her virtue than for her charms. In the Triads she is spoken of as one of the three fair ladies, and one of the three chaste damsels of Arthur's Court.‡ She possessed three precious things of which she alone was worthy; her mantle, her goblet of gold, and her knife. She is frequently alluded to by the bards.

In Anglo Norman Romance, Caradawc's cognomen of Vreichvras "with the brawny arm," becomes "Brise Bras" and he himself takes his place as a principal hero of the Round Table. His wife preserves her British character and attributes under a Norman garb, and is well known as "faithful among the faithless" of Arthur's Court, the heroine of the mantle, "over her decent shoulders drawn." Sir Car-

* Probably cynghaffad. † Trioedd y Meirch, Myv. Arch. ii p. 20 ‡ Triads 103, 108.

adawc's well founded confidence in his wife's virtue, enabled him to empty the marvellous Horn and carve the tough Boar's head, adventures in which his compeers failed. In token of the latter of them, the Boar's head in some form or other appears as the armorial bearing of all of his name.

The Trouveurs have a pretty story* in reference to the appellation of Brise Bras which they rendered the "wasted arm." They tell of an enchanter who fixed a serpent upon Caradawc's arm, from whose wasting tooth he could never be relieved, until she whom he loved best should consent to undergo the torture in his stead. His betrothed on learning this, was not to be deterred from giving him this proof of her devotion. As however the serpent was in the act of springing from the wasted arm of the knight to the fair neck of the lady, her brother Kadwr, earl of Cornwall, struck off its head with his sword, and thus dispelled the enchantment. Caradawc's arm, however, never recovered its pristine strength and size, and hence according to some authorities the name of Brise Bras.

In the life of St. Collen, two persons of the name are mentioned, one of whom was the ancestor of St. Collen himself, and was called Vreichvras, because he broke his arm in the battle of Hiraddig, from which injury that arm became larger than the other. He is expressly distinguished from the other Caradawc Vreichvras the son of Llyr Merini. See Greal, 337.

CEVN DIGOLL.—PAGE 403.

ON the eastern boundary of Montgomeryshire, we find situated Cevn Digoll, called also "Hir Vynydd," or the Long Mountain. From its natural position, it seems to have been considered as a military post of some importance, and is celebrated as the scene of several remarkable events. There is a Triad relating to the conflicts that took place between Cadwallawn, and Edwin, king of Northumbria, on Cevn Digoll, in the early part of the seventh century, and which is said to have occasioned one of the three discolourings of the Severn, when that river was discoloured from its source to its estuary.†

* See Metrical and Prose versions of Percival de Galles.

† Triad Ixxv.

These engagements are thus alluded to in an Elegy upon Cadwallawn ab Cadvan.

“Lluest Cadwallawn glodrydd,
Yn ngwarthav Digoll Vynydd.
Seith-mis a seith-gad beunydd.” Myv. Arch. i. 121.

It was on Cevn Digoll that the Welsh maintained their last struggle against Edward I. when Madawc the son of Llywellyn ab Gruffydd was defeated and taken prisoner by the Lords Marchers. It was also said that Henry VII. encamped on this mountain, on his march from Wales to Bosworth field. On the summit of Cevn Digoll, is a circular encampment, called the Beacon Ring. It is several acres in extent, but there is no water within its limits.

MARCH THE SON OF MEIRCHION.—PAGE 403.

THIS prince, whose territory is said to have been in Cornwall, was particularly unfortunate in having such a nephew as Trystan, and such a wife as Essyllt, the Yseullt La Belle of the Norman Trouveurs.

As a possessor of ships he has been already noticed, the Triad which represents him as such having been quoted at length. His grave is mentioned by the Englynion y Beddau, Myv. Arch. ii. p. 81.

KADWR EARL OF CORNWALL.—PAGE 405.

IN the wars of Arthur as recounted by Gruffydd ab Arthur, Kadwr bore a conspicuous part. He shared the dangers of the expedition against the Romans, and was present at the battle in which the emperor of Rome was slain. He assisted at the coronation of his sovereign at Caerlleon upon Usk. Kadwr is mentioned in the Triads as one of the three battle knights, who fled neither for spear, nor arrow, nor sword, and who never shamed their leader in the day of conflict.*

* Myv. Arch. ii. p. 80.

His son Cystennin succeeded Arthur in his kingdom. Tegau Eurvron, the virtuous wife of Caradawc Vreichvras, and the heroine of the *Mantel mal taillé*, appears to have been the sister of Kadwr.

Taliesin alludes to him in his poem entitled the *Glaswawd*.

“Nid arbed na nawd
Na chefnderw na brawd
Wrth lef Corn Cadwr
Naw cant yn afrddwl.” *Myv. Arch. i. p. 64.*

He will spare no kindred,
Neither cousin nor brother ;
At the sound of Kadwr’s horn,
Nine hundred are stunned.

OVERLAID WITH FINE SILVER.—PAGE 414.

THE words in the original are “*Gwedy latteinu ac aryant coeth*,” being lattened over with refined silver. Latten or laton was a mixed metal of the colour of brass, and was much employed in the fourteenth century for monumental effigies. For this and many other purposes it was prepared in the form of plate, and hence its name seems occasionally to have been used to express a plate or coating of metal generally, as in this particular instance of silver.

It may be remarked that the term “latten” is still technically applied to the thinnest manufactured iron plate.

RAVENS.—PAGE 414.

THE Ravens of Owain have already appeared in the *Mabinogi* of *Iarlles y Ffynawn*, where they are said to have been three hundred in number, and to have descended to their master from *Cynvarch*, his paternal grandsire. It seems from passages in the writings of various bards that the tradition of this singular army was familiarly current in the middle ages. It is alluded to by *Bleddynt Vardd*, in an *Elegy* on *Davydd*, the son of *Gruffydd*, (and brother to *Llewelyn*, the last of the Welsh Princes,) who was imprisoned and put to death by *Edward I.* about 1283.

“ Gwr bolch y daryan dayr var yg kyni
 Gwr balch yn holi seri sathar
 Gwr beilch e ayrweilch arwyp drydar
 Gwr bwlch nat ydiw gwayw briw brwydyrgar
 Gwr a wnayth adaw adar ar gynrein
 Val kicvrein ywein awyd ddaffar.” Myv. Arch. i. p. 365.

A man he was with a battered shield and a daring lance, in the
 field of battle ;
 A man proud to seek the furious trampling ;
 A man whose warriors were proud of their stately array ;
 A man of the cleaving stroke and broken spear, loving the fight ;
 A man who caused the birds to fly upon the hosts [of slain]
 Like the ravens of Owain eager for prey.

Lewis Glyn Cothi even mentions the particular staff or shaft, by
 the uplifting of which the Ravens were inspired to destroy Arthur's
 pages and attendants, as related in the text. His words are

“ Bwriodd Owain ab Urien
 Y tri thŵr yn Nghattraeth hen.
 Ovnodd arthur val goddaith,
 Owain, ei vrain a'i fôn vraith.” I. 140.

Owain son of Urien overthrew
 The three towers of Cattræth of old,
 Arthur dreaded, as the flames,
 Owain, his ravens, and his particoloured staff.

Another poem of his, has also an allusion to the “ Vran a'r vaner
 vraith.” I. 72.

SELYV THE SON OF KYNAN GARWYN.—PAGE 415.

He has been already noticed II. p. 163. as one of the grave-slaught-
 ering warriors of the Island of Britain, who avenged their wrongs
 from their sepulchres. A satire upon his father, Kynan Garwyn, is

printed in the Myvyrian Archaeology, i. p. 168, among the Poems of Taliesin, to whom it is assigned.

GWGAWN GLEDDYVRUD.—PAGE 415.

WE find the name of this chieftain twice occurring in the Triads. He is first noticed as one of the three stayers of slaughter,* (ysgymmydd aereu,) and afterwards, as one of the centinels in the battle of Bangor Orchard.

“Tri phorthor gweith Perllan Fangor, Gwgon gleddyfrudd, a Madawe ap Rhun, a Gwiawn ap Cyndrwyn.” Tr. lxvi.

His grave is alluded to in the Englynion y Beddau. The passage has been already quoted I. p. 87.

The name of his horse, which was Buchestom, is preserved in the Trioedd y Meirch.

RHIOGAN.—PAGE 415.

THIS prince is mentioned in the graves of the warriors.

“Pieu y bet ar lann rydnant, Run,
I enw radeu Keucant
Ri oet ew Riogant ae quant.” Myv. Arch. i. p. 82.

Whose is the grave on the banks of the Rhydnant?
Rhun was his name, of the steady progress,
He was a king; Rhiogan slew him.

GWAIR THE SON OF GWESTYL.—PAGE 146.

It would seem that this personage was distinguished as being of a peculiarly dismal disposition, for we find him referred to as such by Llywarch ab Llewelyn,† in an Elegy on Hywel ap Gruffydd,

* The others were Morvran eil Tegid, and Gilbert mab Cadgyffro. Tr. xxix.

† Commonly called Prydydd y Moch.

(who died in 1216,) where he tells us, that through grief for his loss, his friends are become like Gwair ab Gwestyl.

“Ner trymder tromgad diwestyl
Neun gwneir vegys gweir vab gwestyl.” Myv. Arch. i. p. 294.

And Einion Wan, in his Elegy on Madawc ab Gruffydd Maelor, a few years later, has the same expression in allusion to Madawc.

“Gwr a wneir fal Gwair fab Gwestyl.” Myv Arch. i. p. 333.

The man who has become like Gwair ab Gwestyl.

It is not impossible that he is the same person as the Gwevyl mab Gwestad, of Kilhwch and Olwen, whose melancholy was such that “on the day that he was sad, he would let one of his lips drop below his waist, while he turned up the other like a cap upon his head.” II. p. 266.

The variation in the names, is perhaps not greater than may be accounted for by the errors into which the transcribers of the olden time are well known to have but too frequently fallen.

In one version of the Triads, he is mentioned as one of the three diademed chiefs of the Island, together with Kai, and Trystan mab Tallwch.* But others substitute for his name that of Huail, the son of Kaw of Cwm Cawlwyd.

TRYSTAN THE SON OF TALLWCH.—PAGE 416.

THIS personage is better known as the Sir Tristrem of Metrical Romance, than in his proper character as a chieftain of the sixth century. In the Triads,† he is mentioned as one of the three compeers of Arthur’s court, as one of the diademed Princes, as one of the three Heralds, and as one of the three stubborn ones, whom no one could deter from their purpose. His chief celebrity, however, is derived from his unfortunate attachment to Essyllt, the wife of his uncle, March ab

* Tr. xxiii. Myv. Arch. ii. p. 12.

Triads 113, 32, 69, 78, 102. See also the dialogue between him and Gwalchmai, I. p. 118.

Meirchion, which gained him the appellation of one of the three ardent lovers of Britain. It was owing to the circumstance of his having tended his uncle's swine, whilst he despatched their usual keeper with a message to this lady, that he became classed as one of the three swineherds of the Island. There is a further Triad concerning Trystan, in which he is represented as able to transform himself into any shape he pleased. *Myv. Arch.* ii. p. 80.

MORYEN.—PAGE 416.

A WARRIOR whose name repeatedly occurs in the Gododin.

LLACHEU THE SON OF ARTHUR.—PAGE 416.

LLACHEU has already been mentioned, I. 122, with Gwalchmai, and Rhiwallon of the broom blossom hair, as one of the learned ones of the Island of Britain, to whom the elements and material essence of every thing were known. He was no less renowned for warlike prowess than for his deep knowledge, and is said to have fallen fighting bravely for his country, in the battle of Llongborth, so celebrated in the verse of Llywarch Hên. The death of Llacheu is thus alluded to, in a curious Dialogue between Gwyn ab Nudd, and Gwyddno Garanhir.*

“Mi a wnn lle y llas llacheu
Mab Arthur uthr yngherteu
Ban ryerhint brein ar kreu.”

I know where Llacheu the son of Arthur
Renowned in song was slain,
When the ravens rushed upon blood.

RHYAWD THE SON OF MORGANT.—PAGE 416.

THE Triads celebrate him as one of the three irregular Bards of the Island of Britain, the other two being Arthur himself, and Cadwall-

* *Myv. Arch.* i. p. 166.

awn the son of Cadvan. He also ranked with Trystan, and Dalldav mab Kynin Cōv, as one of the three compeers of Arthur's court. Rhuddfrych was the name of his horse.*

GILBERT THE SON OF KADGYFFRO.—PAGE 416.

GILBERT the son of Kadgyffro, has already been cited p. 438 with Gwgan Gleddyvrudd and Morvran Eil Tegid, as one of the three stayers of slaughter. His name occurs again in the Trioedd y Meirch III, when his horse is said to have been one of the chief steeds of the Island of Britain, and to have been known by the designation of Rhuddfrees Tuthfleidd.

GWRTHMWL WLEDIG.—PAGE 416.

GWRTHMWL, a prince of North Britain, was the chief elder of Penrhyn Rhionydd, one of the three tribe-thrones or royal cities of the Island. The celebrated St. Kentigern was chief Bishop of Penrhyn Rhionydd, during Gwrthmwl's eldership.

“Tri lleithic llwyth ynys Prydain. Arthur ym Penteyrnedd Ynghaerlleon ar Wysg, a Dewi yn pen escub ; a Maelgwn Gwynedd yn pen Heneif.

Arthur yn Penteyrnedd Ynghelliwig Ynghernyw, a Betwini yn pen escub, a Charadawc Vreichvras yn pen hynelf.

Arthur yn pen teyrnedd yn Penryn Rhionydd yn y gogledd, a Chyndeyrn Garthwys ym pen escub, a Gwerthmwl wledig yn pen heneif.” Tr. vii.

Gwrthmwl's history is brief. It may be inferred that he was slain by Maelwr of Rhiw or Allt Faelwr, in Cardiganshire, since there are notices in the Triads of his sons, Gwair, and Clais, and Arthauwal,† riding against Maelwr, upon Erch their horse, to avenge their father's fate. It was one of Maelwr's customs never to close his gate against a

* Triads lxxxix, 113, and Trioedd y Meirch 5.

† Myv. Arch. ii. 8. 10. 20. 80. In some accounts, only two of his sons are said to have been on this expedition, and one of them is called Achlen.

single horse-load, and thus they gained entrance, and slew him. This was one of the three great horse-loads of the Island of Britain. The first of the three was a burthen of seven persons and a half, borne by Du y Moroedd, the horse of Elidyr Mwynvawr, from Llech Elidyr in the North, to Llech Elidyr in Anglesey. The seven were Elidyr himself, and Eurgain the daughter of Maelgwn Gwynedd, his wife, and Gwynda Gyned, and Gwynda Rheimad, and Mynach Nawmon the counsellor, and Petryleu Venestyr the butler, and Arianvagyl his servant, and Gellfeinesin his jester, who held on with his two hands at the horse's crupper and so was the half person. It does not appear what was the reason of their travelling in so singular a manner.

Gwrthmwl Wledig, was also the possessor of one of the spectre bulls of the Island of Britain, or as another version has it, one of the spectre stags; Carw and Tarw, having been evidently confounded by the copyists.* What these sprites were is not explained. According to Beddau y Milwyr, his grave was in the wood of Briavael; "Ig kelli Vriavael bet Gyrthmul."†

* Myv. Arch. ii. p. 16, 17, 71.

† Ib. i. p. 81.

Pwll Pendebig Dybed.



PWYLL PENDEVIG DYVED.

LLYMA DECHREU MABINOGI

PWYLL penndeuc dyuet aod yn arglwyd ar seith cantref dyuet. Athreigylgweith ydoed yn arberth priflys idaw. adyuot yny uryt ac yny vedwl uyned y hela. Sef kyveir ae gyuoeth a ynnnei y hela glynn cuch. Ac ef agychwynnwys y nos honno o arberth. Ac adoeth hyt ympenn llwyn diarwyd. Ac yno y bu y nos honno.

athrannoeth yn Ieuenctit y dyd kyuodi aoruc adyuot y lynn cuch y ellwng y gwn dan y coet. A chanu y gorn adechreu dygyuor yr hela. acherdet yn ol y cwn ac ymgolli ae gedymdeithon. Ac ual y byd yn ymwrndaw allef yr erchwys. ef a glywei llef erchwys arall. Ac nyt oedynt vn llef. Ahynny yn dyuot yn herbyn y erchwys ef. Ac ef awelei llannerch nny coet ouaes gwastat. Ac ual ydoed y erchwys ef yn ymgael ac ystlys y llannerch. ef awelei carw ovlaen yr erchwys arall. Apharth a pherued y llannerch llyma yr erchwys aoed nny ol yn ymordiwes ac ef. Ac nny vwrw yr llawr. Ac yna edrych ohonaw ef ar liw yr erchwys heb hanbwyllaw. edrych ar y carw. Ac or awelsei ef ohelgwn ybyt ny welsei cwn un lliw ac wynt. Sef lliw aoed arnunt. Claerwynn llathreit. Ac eu clusteu yn gochyon. Ac ual y llathrei wynnet y cwn y llathrei cochet y clusteu. Ac ar hynny att y kwn y doeth ef. agyrru yr erchwys aladyssi y carw ymeith. allithyaw y erchwys ehunan ar y carw. ac ual y byd ynllithyaw y cwn. ef awelei varchawc yn dyuot yn ol yr erchwys y ar varch erchlas mawr a chorn canu am y vynwgyl. Agwise o vrethyn llwyttei ymdanaw yn wisg hela. ar hynny y marchawc adoeth attaw ef. adywedut ual hyn wrthaw. A vnbenn heb ef mi awnn pwy wyt ti. Ac ny-

chyuarchaf i well ytti. Ie heb ef acatuyd. y mae arnat oenryded ual nasdylyy. Dioer heb ef nyt teilygdawt vy anryded am hetteil y hynny. Avnbenn heb ynteu beth amgen. y rofi aduw heb ynteu dy annwybot dy hun. ath ansyberwyt. Pa ansyberwyt unben aweleist ti arnafi. Ni weleis ansyberwyt vwy ar wr heb ef. no gyrru yr erchwys aladyssei y karw ymeith. allithyaw dy erchwys dy hun arnaw. hynny heb ef ansyberwyt oed. achynnyt ymdialwyf athi yrofi aduw heb ef mi awnaf oagclot itt gwerth can carw. Avnbenn heb ef or gwneuthum gam mi abrynaf dy gerēnyd. Padelw heb ynteu y pryntu di. wrth ual y bo dy enryded. ar ny wni pwy wyt ti. Brenhin coronawc wyfi ynywlat yd henwyf o honei. Arglwyd heb ynteu dyd da itt. aphawlat yd henwyt titheu o honei. O annuvyn heb ynteu. arawn vrenhin annwuynt wyfi. Arglwyd heb ynteu paffuryf y kafafi dy gederennyd di. llyma yr wedd y keffy heb ynteu. Gwr yssyd gyuerbyn y gyuoeth am kyuoeth ynneu yn ryuelu arnaf yn wasstat. Sef yw hwnnw. Hafgan brenhin o annwuynt. Ac ar gwaret gormes. hwnnw y arnaf. a hynny aelly di yn hawd y keffy vygkerennyd. Minneu awnaf hynny heb ynteu ynllawen. Amanac ditheu ymi pafuryf y gallwyf hynny. Managaf heb ynteu. llyna val y gelly. Mi wnaaf athi gedymdeithas gadarn.

Sef ual y gwnaf mi a athrodaf di ym lle i yn annwbyn ac arodaf y wreic deckaf. aweleist eiryoet y gysgu y gyt athi beunoeth. Am pryt ynheu amgoked arnat ti. hyt na bo gwas ystauell naswydyawc nadynd arall oc am kanlynnwys i eiryoet awypo nabo miui vych di. ahynny heb ef hyt ympenn y vlwydyn. ordyd auory. ac an kynnadyl yna yny lle honn. Ie heb ynteu kyt bwyfi yno hyt ympenn y vlwydyn. pagyfuarwyd avyd ymi o ymgael ar gwr dywedy di. Blwydyn heb ef y heno y mae oet yrofi ac ef ar y ryt. Abyd di ym ryth i yno heb ef. ac un dyrnawt arodych di idaw ef. ny byd byw ef o honnw achyt archo ef ytti yr eil nadyro yr aymbilio athi. Yr arodwn i idaw ef hagen. kystal achynt ydymladei ami drannoeth. Ie heb y pwyll beth awnaf i ymkyuoeth. Mi awnaf heb yr arawn na bo yth gyvoeth na gwr na gwreic a wypo na bo tidi wyfi amiui aaf ith le di. yn llawen heb y pwyll a miui aaf ragof. Di lesteir uyd dy hynt ac ny russya dim ragot yny delych ymkyuoethi. A mi auydaf hebrygyat arnat ef aehebrygyawd yny welas y llys ar kyfuanned. llyna heb ef y llys ar kyuoeth yth uedyant. Achyrch y llys nyt oes yndi neb nyth adnapo. Ac wrth ual y gwelych y gwassanaeth yndi yd adnabydy voes y llys. kyrchu y llys aoruc ynteu. ac ynyllys ef aweleu

hundyau aneuadeu ac ystauelloed. ac adurn teckaf or awelsei neb o adeiladeu. Ac yr neuad y kyrchwys y diarchenn. ef adoeth mackwyeit a-gweisson ieuenc ydiarchenu.

A phawb ual y delynt kyuarch gwell awnelynt idaw. Deu varchawc adoeth y dynnu y wisce hela y amdanaw. ac y wisceaw eurwisc o bali ymdanaw. ar neuad a gyweirywyt. llyna y gwelei ef teulu a niuerod. ar niuer hardaf a chyweiryaf or awelsei neb yndyuoet y mywn. ar urenhines ygyt ac wynt yn deckaf gwreic or awelsei neb. Ac eurwisc ymdanei obali llathreit. Ac ar hynny ymolchi ydaethant. Achyrchu y byrdeu aorugant. Ac eisted awnaethant ual hynn. Y urenhines or neillparth idaw ef. ar iarll debygyei ef or parth arall a dechreu ymdidan awnaeth ef ar vrenhines. Ac orawelsei eiryuoet wrth ymdidan ahi. disemylaf gwreic a bonhedigeidaf y hannwyd ac ymdidan oed. athreulaw a wnaethant bwyd allym acherdeu achyuedach. Or awelsei o holl llysoed y dayar llyna y llys diwallaf o vwyd allyn. ac eurllestri a theyrnydlysseu. Amser adoeth udunt y uynet y gysgu. Ac y gysgu ydaethant ef ar urenhines. Ygyt ac ydaethant yr gwely ymchoelut y wyneb att yr echwyn aoruc ef. ae gevyn attei hitheu. o hynny hyt trannoeth. ny dywawt ef wrthi hi vngeir. Trannoeth tirionwch

ac ymdidan hegar auu ryngtunt. Peth bynnac o garueidrwyd a vei y dyd. ny bu un nos hyt ympenn y vlwydyn amgen noc auu y nos gyntaf. Treulaw y vlwydyn awnaeth drwy hela a cherdeu a chefedach acharueidrwyd ac ymdidan achedymdeithon hyt y nos ydoed oet y gyfranc. Ynoet y nos honno kystal y doi y gof yr dyn eithaf ynyr hollgyuoeth yroet. Ac yntev adoeth yroet agwyrda y gyuoeth ygyt ac ef. Ac ygyt ac ydoeth yr ryt. marchawc agyuodes y uynyd. ac adywauwt val hynn. Awyrda heb ef ymwrandewch ynda y rwng y deu vrenhin y mae yr oet hwnn y ryngtunt. Ahynny rwng eu deu gorf oldeu. Aphob un o honunt yssyd hawlwr ar y gilyd ahynny am dir adayar. asegur y digawn pawb o honawch vot eithyr gadu y ryngtunt wy illdeu. Ac ar hynny y deu urenhin anessay-sant ygyt amperued y ryt. ac ymgyuaruot. Ac ar y gossot kyntaf y gwr aoed yn lle arawn aossodes ar hafgan ymperued bogel ydaryan nny hyllt yn y deu hanner ac ynytyrr yr arueu. ac nny vyd hafgan hyt y vreich ae paladyr dros pedrein y varch yr llawr. Ac agheuawl dyrnawt yndaw ynteu. A unben heb yr hafgan padylyet oed itti ar vy angeu i. nyt yttoedwn i ynholi dim ytti ny wydwnachaws itt heuyt ym llad i. Ac yr duw heb ef canys dechreueist vy llad gorffen. A vn-

benn heb ynteu. ef aeill vot yn ediuar gennyf awneuthum itt Keis ath ladho ny ladaf idi. Vyggywrda Kywir heb yr hafgan dygwch vi o dyma. neut teruynedic agheu y mi. nyt oes ansawd ymi ych kynnal chwi bellach. Vyggywrda ynheu heb y gwr aoed yn arawn kymerwch ych kyuarwyd agwybydwch pwy a dylyy bot ynwyr ymi. Arglwyd heb y gwyr da pawb ae dylyy. kanyt oes vrenhin ar holl annwvyn namyn ti. Ie heb ynteu adel ymwardawc iawn yw y gymryt. ac ar ni del yn ufud. kymheller o nerth cledyveu. Ac ar hynny kymryt gwrogaeth y gwyr adechreu goresgyn y wlat. ac erbynn hanner dyd drannoeth ydoed nny vedyant y dwy deyrnas. Ac ar hynny ef agerdwys parth ae gynnadyl. ac adoeth y lyn cuch. Aphan doeth yno ydoed arawn vrenhin annwvyn nny erbyn. llawen vu pob vn wrth y gilyd o honnunt. Ie heb yr arawn duw adalo itt dy gedymdeithas mi ae kigleu. Ie heb ynteu pan delych dy hun yth wlat. ti awely awneuthum y rot ti. a wnaethost heb ef yrofi. Duw ae talo itt. Yna y rodes arawn y ffuryf ae drych ehun y pwyll pendeuic dyuet. Ac y kymerth ynteu y ffuryf ehun ae edrych. Ac y kerdawd arawn raedaw parth ae lys y annwvyn. ac y bu digryf gantaw ymwelet ae niuer ac ae teulu. Kanys gwelsei yr

ystalym. Wynteu hagen ni wybuyssynt y eisseu ef. ac ni bu newydach gantunt y dyuodyat no chynt. Y dyd hwnnw a drelwys trwy digrifwch allewenyd. Ac eisted ac ymdidan ae wreic ac aewyrda. Aphan vu amserach kymryt hun no chyuedach y gyscu ydeuthant. Y wely agyrchwys y brenhin ae wreic aaeth attaw. Kyntaf y gwnaeth ef ymdidan aewreic. ac ymyrru ardigrifwch serchawl a charyat arnei. Ahynny nysgordyfynassei hi yr ysblwydyn. a hynny avedylywys hi. Oi aduw heb hi pa amgen vedwl yssyd yndaw ef heno noc aryuu ysblwyddyn y heno. Amedylyaw awnaeth yn hir. Agweddy y medwl hwnnw dyhunaw a wnaeth ef. apha-rabyly adywawt ef wrthi hi ar ÷il ar trydyd. Ac atteb nys kauas ef genthi hi yn hynny. Paachaws heb ynteu na dyweddy di wrthyf i. Dywedaf wrthyf heb hi nadywedeis ysblwydyn y gymeint yny kyfryw le ahwnn. Paham heb ef. ysglut a beth ydymdidanyssam ni. Meuyl im heb hi yr ysblwydyn y neithwyr or pan elem yn yblic yr dillat gwely na digrifwch nac ymdidan nac ymchoelyt o honat dy wyneb attafi ynchwaethach auei vwy no hynn or bu y rom ni. Ac yna y medylywys ef. Oia arglwyd duw heb ef kadarn avugwr y gedymdeithas adiffleis a geueis i yngedymdeith. Ac yna y dywawt ef wrth y wreic. arglwydes

heb ef na chabladi viui. Y rofi aduw heb ynteu ny chysgeis ynneu ygyt athitheu yr ysblwydyn y neithwyr. ac ni orwedeis. Ac yna mynegi y holl gyfaranc awnaeth idi. Y duw y dygaf vyingkyffes heb hitheu. gauael gadarn ageueist ar gedymdeith ynherwyd ymlad aphrouedigaeth y gorff achadw kywirdeb wrthyt titheu. Arglwydes heb ef sef ar ymedwl hwnnw ydoedwn ynheu. tradeweis wrthyt ti. diryued oed hynny heb hitheu. Ynteu pwyll pendeuic dyued adoeth ygyuoeth ac ywlat. adechreu amouyn agwyrda ywlat beth uuasei y arglwydiaeth ef arnadunt hwy y vlwydyn honno. y wrth ryuuasei kynno hynny. Arglwyd heb wy ny bu gystal dywybot. ny buost gyn hegaret gwas ditheu. ny bu gynhawsset gennyt titheu treiliaw dy da. ny buwell dy dosparth eiryoet nor ulwydyn honn. y rofi aduw heb ynteu ysiawn abeth yw ychwi diolwch yr gwr avu ygyt achwi. allyma ygyfranc ual y bu ae datkanu oll o bwyll udunt. Ie arglwyd heb wy diolwch y duw kaffel o honat ygedymdeithas honno. ararglwydiaeth agawssam ninheu. y vlwydyn honno nys attygy y gennym otgwun. nac attygaf yrofy aduw heb ynteu bwyll. ac o hynny allan dechreu kadarnhau kedymdeithas yryngtunt. ac anuon obop un y gilyd meirch a milgwn a hebogeu. aphob kyfryw dlws or a debygei pob vn digrifhau medwl ygilyd

ohonaw. Ac o achaws y drigyant ef y vlwydyn honno yn annwyn. agwledychu o honaw yno mor lwydyannus adwyn ydwy deyrnas yn un dyd drwy ydewred ef ae vilwryaeth ydiffygywys y enw ef ar pwyll pendeuic dyuet. Ac ygelwyt pwyll penn annwyn ohynny allan. A threigylgweith ydoed yn arberth pryffys idaw agwled darparedic idaw ac y niueroed mawr owyr ygyt ac ef. A gwedy y bwyta kyntaf kyuodi y osymdeith aoruc pwyll. achyrchu penn gorsed aoed uchlaw yllys aelwit gorsed arberth. Arglwyd heb un orllys kynnedyf yr orsed yw padyledawc bynnac aeistedo arnei nat a odyno heb vn or deupeth. ae kymriw ae archolleu neu ynteu awelei ryuedawt. Nyt oes arnafi ovyn kael kymriw neu archolleu ymplith hynn o niuer. Ryuedawt hagen da oed gennyf pei asgwelwn. mi aaf yr orsed y eisted. Eisted awnaeth ar yr orsed. ac ual y bydant yn eisted wynt awelynt gwreic ar uarch canwelw mawr aruchel. agwisc eurit lathreit ymdanei yndyuot arhyt y brifford agerdei or orsed. Kerdet araf gwastat oed gan ymarch ar uryt y neb ai gwelei. Ac yn dyuot yn ogyfuuch ar orsed. Hawyr heb y pwyll aoes ohonawch chwi aadnapo y uarchoges racco. Nac oes arglwyd heb wynt. Aet un heb ynteu ynyherbyn. ywybot pwy vo. vn a gyuodes yuynd. a phan doeth ynyherbyn yr fford. neut athoed hi

heibaw. Y hymlit awnaeth ual y gallei gyntaf o pedestric. Aphei vwyhaf vei y vrys ef. pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef. Aphanwelas nathygyei idaw y hymlit. ymchoelut aoruc att pwyll a dywedut wrthaw. Arglwyd heb ef nythyckya y pedestyr nny byt y ymlit hi. Ie heb ynteu pwyll dos dos yr llys achymer y march kyntaf awelych ados ragot nny hol. Y march agymerth ac racdaw y daeth. y maistir gwastat agauas. ac ef adangosses yr ysparduneu yr march. A phei vwyhaf y lladei ef ymarch. pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef. Yr vn gerdet adechreuassei hitheu ydoed arnaw. y varch ef aballwys. aphan wybu ef ar y varch ballu y pedrestric. ymchoelut hyt y lle ydoed pwyll awnaeth. Arglwyd heb ef ny thyckya y neb ymlit yr unbennes racko. Ny wydwn i varch gynt nny kyuoeth no hwnn. ac ny thygyei ymi yhymlit hi. Ie heb y pwyll y mae yno ryw ystyr hut. awn parth arllys. Yrllys ydoethant. athreilaw ydyd hwnnw awnaethant. Athrannoeth kyuodi y uynyd awnaethant athreilaw hwnnw ynyoed amser mynet y vwyta. Agwedy y bwyta kyntaf. Ie heb ynteu bwyll ni awn yr vn niuer y buam doe y penn yr orsed. A thydi heb ef wrth vn oe uackweyt. dwe gennyt y march kyntaf awypych nny maes. a hynny awnaeth y mackwy. Yr orsed a gyrchassant ar march

gantunt. Ac ual y bydynt yn eisted wynt awelynt y wreic ar yr un march. ar vn wise ymdanei yndyuoet yr vnfford. llyma heb y pwyll ymarchoges doe. Byd barawt was heb ef y wybot pwy yw hi. arglwyd heb ef mi a wnaef hynny yn llawen. Ar hynny y uarchoges adoeth gyuerbyn ac wynt. Sef aoruc y mackwy yna ysgynnu ar ymarch. Achynndaruot idaw ymgyweiryaw yny gyfrwy. neur ry adoed hi heibyaw. a chynnwll y ryngtunt. Amgen brys gerdet nyt oed genthi hi nor dyd gynt. ynteu agymerth rygig y gan y uarch. ac ef adebygei yr arauet y kerdei y uarch. yr ymordiweidei a hi. a hynny ny thygyei idaw. Illwng y uarch aoruc wrth avwyneu. nyt oed ef nes idi yna no chyn bei ar y gam. Aphei vwyhaf y lladei ef y varch. pellaf vydei hitheu ywrthaw ef. y cherdet hitheu nyt oed uwy no chynt. Kanywelas ef tygyaw idaw y hymllit ymchoelut awnaeth hyt ylle ydoed pwyll. Arglwyd heb ef nyt oes allu gan y march amgen noc y weleist ti. Mi aweleis heb ynteu ny thykya y neb y herlit hi. Ac yrofi aduw heb ef yd oed neges idi wrthrei or maes hwnn. peigattei wrthpwyll idi ydywedut. a ni awnparth arllys. Yrllys ydoethant athreulaw y nos honno awnaethant. drwy gerdeu achyuedach ual ybu lonyd gantunt. - A thrannoeth dyvyru ydyd

awnaethant yny oed amser mynet yuwyta. Aphantaruu udunt y bwynt pwyll adywawt. Mae yr niuer y buam ni doe ac echdoe ympenn yrorsed. llyma arglwyd heb wynteu. awn heb ef yr orsed y eisted a thitheu heb ef wrth was y uarch kyfrwya vy march ynda adabre ac ef yrfford. adwg vy ysparduneu gennynt. ygwas awnaeth hynny. Dyuot yr orsed a orugant yeisted. nybuant hayach oenkyt yno ynywelynt y uarchoges yndyuot yr unfford. ac yn vn ansawd ac ynvngerdet. Hawas heb pwyll mi awelaf y uarchoges yndyuot. moes vymarch. Ac nyt kynt ydyskynn ef ar y uarch noc yd a hitheu hebdaw ef. Troi yny hol aoruc ef. a gadael y uarch drythyll llamsachus y gerdet. Ac ef a debygei ar yr eil cam neu ar y trydyd ygordiwedei. nyt oed nes hagen no chynt. y uarch agymhellawd orkerdet mwyhaf aoed gantaw. A gwelet a wnaeth nathygyei idaw y hymlit. yna y dywat pwyll. A vorwyn heb ef yr mwyn y gwr mwyhaf agery arho vi. Arhoaf ynllawen heb hi ac oed llessach yr march. pei assarchut yr meittyn. Seuyll ac arhos aoruc y uorwyn. agwaret y rann adlyei vot am y hwyneb owisc y phenn. ac attal y golwe arnaw adechreu ymdidan ac ef. Arglwydes heb ef pandoy di apha gerdet yssyd arnat. kerdet wrth vy negesseu

heb hi ada yw gennyf dywelet ti. grasaw wrthit y gennyfi heb ef. Ac yna medylyaw awnaeth bot yndiuwyn ganthaw pryt awelsei eiryoet ovorwyn a gwreic y wrth y phryt hi. Arglwydes heb ef adywedy di ymi dim oth negesseu. Dywedaf y rof aduw heb hi. Pennaf neges iui yuu keisaw dywelet ti. llyna heb y pwyll y neges oreu gennyfi dydyuot ti idi. ac adywedy di ymi pwy wyt. Dywedaf arglwyd heb hi. Rhiannon uerch heueyd hen wyfi amrodi ywr omhanvod ydydys. Ac nymynneis inheu ungwr. A hynny oth garyat ti. Ac nys mynnaf ettwa. onyt ti amgwrthyt. Ac y wybot dy ateb di am hynny ydeuthum i. Rofi aduw heb ynteu bwyll. llyna vy ateb i ytti. pei caffwn dewis arholl wraged a morwynyon y byt. mae ti adewisswn. Ie heb hitheu. os hynny avyuny kyn uy rodi y wr arall gwna oet ami. Goreu yw gennyfi heb y pwyll bo kyntaf. ac yny lle ymynnych di gwna yr oet. gwnaf arglwyd heb hi. blwydyn y heno yn llys heueyd mi abaraf bot gwled darparedic yn barawt erbyn dydyuot. Yn llawen heb ynteu a minheu a vydaf yn yr oet hwnnw. Arglwyd heb hi tric yn iach achoffa gyweiraw dy edewit. Ac ymeith ydaf fi. agwahanu awnaethant. achyrchu a wnaeth ef parth aeteulu ae niuer. Pa amouyn bynnac avei ganthunt wy ywrth y uorwyn y chwedleu

ereill y trossei ynteu. Odyna treilaw y vlwydyn hyt yr amser awnaethant. ac ymgweiraw ar y ganuet marchawc. amynet y rygtaw a llys eueyd hen. Ac ef adoeth yr llys allawen uuwyt wrthaw. adygyuor allewenyd ac arlwy mawr aoed yny erbyn. A holl uaranned y llys wrth y gyghor ef y treulwyt. Kyweiryaw y neuad awnaethpwynt ac yrbordeu ydaethant. Sef ual ydeistedyssant heueyd hen arneilllaw pwyll. Ariannon or parth arall idaw. Yam hynny pawb ualybei yenryded. Bwyta achyuedach ac ymdidan awnaethant. Ac ar dechreu kyuedach gwedy y bwynt wynt awelynt yndyuoet y mywn. gwas gwineu mawr teyrneyd. a gwisc o pali ymdanaw. aphandoeth y gynted y neuad. kyuarch gwell aoruc y pwyll ae gedymdeithon. Grassaf duw wrthyt eneit heb y pwyll ados y eisted. Nac ef heb ef eirchat wyf am neges awnaf. gwna yn llawen heb y pwyll. Arglwyd heb ef wrthyt ti y mae vyneges i ac y erchi itt y dodwyf. Paarch bynnac aerchych di ymi hyt ygallwyf y gaffel itti y byd. Och heb y riannon paham yrody di atteb uelly. neus rodes uelly arglwydes yggwyd gwyrda heb y mackwy. Eneit heb y pwyll beth yw dy arch di. Y wreic vwyaf agaraf ydwynt yn kyscu heno genthi. Ac y herchi hi ararlwy ar darmerth yssyd yman y dodwyfi. Kynhewi aoruc pwyll

kan y bu atdeb arodassei. Taw hyt y mynnych heb y riannon. ny bu muscrellach gwr ar y synnwyr ehun noc ryuost ti. arglwydes heb ef nywydwn i pwy oed ef. llyna y gwr ymynnassit uy rodi i idaw omhanuod heb hi. gwawl uab clut gwr tormynnawc kyuoethawc. A chanderw itt dywedut ygeir adywedeist dyro vi idaw rac aglott itt. Arglwydes heb ef ny wn i paryw atdeb yw hwnnw. ny allaf i arnaf adywedydi vyth. Dyro di vi idaw ef hebhi ami awnaf nachaffo ef viui vyth. Pa ffuryf vyd hynny heb y pwyll. mi arodaf yth law got vechan heb hi achadw honno ynda. Ac ef aeirch ywled ararlwy ar darmerth. ac nit oes yth uedyant ti hynny. amiui arodaf y wled yr niueroed ar teulu heb hi. A hwnnw uyd dy atdeb am hynny. Amdanaf ynneu heb hi mi awnaf oet ac ef vlwydyn y heno y gyscu gennyf. ac ympenn y vlwydyn heb hi bid ditheu ar got honn gennyt ar dy ganuet marchawc yny berllan ucho. A phan uo ef ar ganawl y digrifweh ae gyuedach. dyret titheu dy hun y mwyn adillat reudus ymdanat ar got yth law heb hi. Ac nac arch dim namyn lloneit y got o vwyt. aminneu abaraf heb hi pei dottit yssyd yny seith cantref hynn o vwyt allynnnyndi. na bo llawnach no chynt. A gwedy byryer llawer yndi ef aovyn itt avyd llawndy got ti byth. Dywet titheu navyd ony chyvyt

dylyedawc trachyuoethawc agwascu ae deutroet y
 bwyt nny got. adwedut digawn adodet yman.
 aminneu abaraf idaw ef vynet y seghi y bwyt nny
 got. Aphanel ef tro ditheu y got nny el ef dros
 y penn nny got. ac yna llad glwm ar garreyeu
 y got. abit corn canu da amdyvynwgyl. Aphan
 vo ef ynrwymedic nny got. dot titheu lef ar dy
 gorn. abit hynny yn arwyd yrot athuarchogyon.
 Pan glywhont llef dy gorn disgynnent wynteu
 ambenn y llys. Arglwyd heb y gwawl madws
 oed ymi kaffel atdeb am aercheis. kymeint ac
 aercheist heb y pwyll or auo ym medyant i ti ae-
 keffy. Eneit heb hitheu riannon am y wled ar
 darpar yssyd yma. hwnnw arodeis i ywyr dyuet
 ar teulu arniuroed yssyd yma. hwnnw nyt adaw-
 afi yrodi y neb. blwydyn y heno y byd gwled
 darparedic nny llys hwnn y titheu eneit y gyscu
 gennyf ynheu. Gwawl agerdawd ryngthaw ae
 gyuoeth. Pwyll ynteu adoeth ydyuet. Ar vlwy-
 dyn honno adreulwys pawb ohonunt hyt oet ywled
 oed ynllys eueyd hen. Gwawl uab clut adoeth
 parth ar wled aôed darparedic idaw. a chyrchu
 y llys awnaeth. a llawen uuwyd wrthaw. Pwyll
 ynteu penn annwuyn a doeth yr berllan ar y
 ganuet marchawc ual y gorchymynnassei rian-
 non idaw. argot gantaw. Gwiscaw bratteu trym-
 yon amdanaw awnaeth pwyll alloppaneu mawr

am ytraet. Aphan wybu ybot ar dechreu kyuedach wedy bwyta. dyuot racdaw yr neuad. Agweddy y dyuot y gynted y neuad. kyfuarch gwell awnaeth yawwl uab clut. ae gedymdeithon owyr agwraged. duw arodo da ytt heb ygwawl agraessaw duw wrthyt. arglwyd heb ynteu duw a dalo itt. neges-sawl wyf wrthyt. Graessaw wrth dy neges heb ef ac os arch gyfuartal aerchy ymi yn llawen ti aekeffy. Kyfuartal heb ynteu nyt archaf onyt rac eisseu. Sef arch aarchaf lloneit y got uechan awely di ovwyt. Arch didraha yw honno heb ef athi aekeffy yn llawen. Dygwchvwyt idaw ef. Riuedi mawr o swydwyr agyuodassant y uynyd. a dechreu llenwi y got. Ac yr auyrit yndi ny bydei lawnach no chynt. Eneit heb y gwawl avyd llawn dy got ti vyth. Nauyd yrof aduw heb ynteu yr adotter yndi vyth. ony chyuyt dyledawc tir adayar achyuoeth asenghi ae deu troet y bwyd nny got. adywedut digawn adodet yma. agennat heb y riannon kyuot y uynyd ar vyrr wrth wawl uab clut. Kyuodaf yn llawen heb ef. achyuodi y uynyd aoruc adodi y deutroet nny got. athroi o bwyll y got nny vyd gwawl dros y benn nny got. Acyngyflym kaeu y got a llad clwm ar y carreyeu. adodi llef ar y gorn. Ac ar hynny llyma y teulu am penn y llys. Ac yna kymryt pawb or niuer adoeth ygyt a gwawl. aedodi nny garchar ehun

A bwrw y bratteu ar lloppaneu ar yspeil didestyl y amdanaw aoruc pwyll. Ac ual y delei bob un oe niuer ynteu y mywn y trawei dyrnawt ar y got. Ac y gouynnei beth yssyd yman. Broch medynt wynteu. Sef kyfryw chware awneynt. taraw awnaei bopun dyrnawt arygot. ae aedroet ae athrossawl. ac uelly gware ar got awnaethant. Pawb ualydelei aovynnei pa chware a wnewch chwi uelly. Gware broch y gcot medynt wynteu. ac yna gyntaf y gwarywyt broch ygcot. Arglwyd heb y gwr or got peigwrandawut uiui nyt oed dihenyd arnaf vyllad ymywn cot. Arglwyd heb eueyd hen gwir adyweit. Iawn yw itt y warandaw nyt dihenyd arnaf hynny. Ie heb y pwyll mi awnaf dygyghor di amdanaw ef. llyma dy gyghor di heb y riannon yna. ydwyt nynlle y perthyn arnat llonydu eircheit acherdoryon. gat yno ef y rodi y bawp drossot heb hi. a chymer gedernit y ganthaw nabo amovyn nadial vyth amdanaw. a digawn yw hynny o gosp arnaf. Ef ageiff hynny yn llawen heb y gwr or got. aminneu aekymeraf yn llawen heb y pwyll gan gynghor eueyd arianon. kynghor yw hynny y gennym ni heb wynt. Y gymryt awnaf heb y pwyll keis veichev drossot. Ni avydw'n drostaw heb eueyd. ynyvo ryd ywyr yvynet drostaw. ac arhynny ygollygwyd ef or got ac y rydhawyt y oreugwyr. Gouyn weithon

ywawwl veicheu heb eueyd. ni aatwaenwn y neb a dylyer ykymryt y gantaw. Riuaw y meicheu awnaeth eueyd. llunnya dy hun heb ygwawl dy amot. Digawn yw gennyfi heb y pwyll ual y llunyawd riannon. Y meicheu aaethar yr amot hwnnw. Ie Arglwyd heb ygwawl briwedic wyf i a chymriw mawr a geueis. Ac enneint yssyd reit ymi. ac ymeith ydaf gandy gennyat ti. Ami aatawaf wyrda drosof yma yatted y bawp or ath ovyño di. Yn llawen heb y pwyll. agwna ditheu hynny. Gwawl aaeth parth ae gyuoeth. Yneud ynteu agyweirwyt y pwyll aeniuer. ac y niuer y llys y am hynny. Ac yr bordeu ydaethant y eisted. ac ual ydeistedyssant vlwydyn or nos honno. yd eistedwys pawb ynos honno. Bwyta a chyuedach awnaethant. Ac amser adoeth y vynet y gyscu. Ac yr ystauell ydaeth pwyll ariannon. athreulaw y nos honno drwy digrifwch a llonydwch a wnaethant. Athran-noeth ynienentit ydyd. arglwyd heb y riannon kyuoet y uynyd. adechreu lonydu y kerdoryon. Ac na omed neb hediw or a vynno da. Hynny awnaf i ynllawen heb y pwyll a hediw apheunyd trabarhao y wled honn. Ef agyuodes pwyll y vynyd apheri doddi gostec y erchi y holl eircheit acherdoryon dangos. amenegi udunt y llonydit pawb o honnunt wrth yuod aevympwy. ahynny awnaethpwyt. Y wled honno adreulwyt. ac ni omedwyt

neb trabarhaawd. A phandaruu y wled. arglwyd heb y pwyll wrth eueyd mi agychwynnaf gan dygenyat parth adyuet auory. Ie heb eueyd duw arwydhao ragot. a gwna oet achyfnot y del rianon ythol. Y rofi aduw heb ynteu bwyll ygyt y kerdwn odyma. Ae uelly ymynny di arglwyd heb yr eueyd. velly y rof aduw heb y pwyll. wynt a gerdassant trannoeth parth adyuet. allys arberth agyrchassant agwled darparedic aoed yno udunt. Dygyuor ywlat arkyuoeth adoeth attunt or gwyr goreu argwraged goreu. ohynny nyt etewis riannon neb heb rodi rod ennwawc idaw. aeogae. ae ovod-rwy. ae o vaen gwerthuawr. Gwledychu ywlat awnaethant yn llwydyannus. y vlwydyn honno. ar eil. Ac yn y dryded vlwydyn y dechreuis gwyr ywlat dala trymuryt yndunt owelet gwr kymeint agerynt ae harglwyd. ac eubrawtuaeth yn dietiued ae dyuynnu attynt a wnaethant. Sef lle ydoethant ygyt. i bresseleu yn dyuet. Arglwyd heb wynt ni awdam nabydy gyuoet ti arei owyr y wlat honn. ac ynnouyn ni yw nabyd itt etiued or wreic yssyd gyt athi. Ac wrth hynny kymer wreic arall y bo etiued itt ohonei. nyt byth heb wynt y perhey di achyt kerychdi vott velly nis diodefwn y gennyt. Ie heb y pwyll nyt hir ettwa ydym ygyt allawer damwein edigawn bot. Oetwch ami hynn hyt ympenn y vlwydyn. A blwydyn yr amser

hwnn ni awnawn yr oet y dyuot ygyt. ac wrth ych kynghor y bydaf. yr oet awnaethant. Kynn pen cwbyl or oet mab aanet idaw ef. ac yn arberth y ganet. Ar nos y ganet y ducpwynt gwaged y wylat y mab ae uam. Sef awnaeth y gwaged kyscu amam y mab riannon. Sef riuedi o wraged a ducpwynt yr ystauell chwech wraged. Gwylat awnaethant wynteu dalym or nos. Ac yn hyñy eissoes kynn hanner nos kyscu a wnaeth pawb ohonunt. a thu ar pylgein deffroi. aphandeffroasant edrych aorugant y lle y dodyssant y mab. ac nit oed dim o honaw yno. Och heb yr un or gwaged neur golles y mab. Ie heb arall bychan adial oed anlosci ni. neu andihenydyaw am y mab. Aoes heb un or gwaged kyghor orbyt am hynn. Oes heb arall mi awn gyghor da. Beth yw hynny heb wy. Gellast yssyd yman heb hi a chynawon genthi. lladwn rei or kenawon ac irwn y hwyneb hitheu riannon argwaet. ae dwylaw. a byrwn yr esgyrn gery bron. athaerwn arnei ehun diuetha y mab. Ac nybyd antaered ni an wech wrthi hi ehunan. ac ar y kyghor hwnnw y trigyassant. Parth ardyd riannon adeffroes ac adywawt. awraged heb hi mae y mab. Arglwydes heb wy na ouyn di yni y mab nyt oes o honam ni namyn cleisseu adyrnodeu yn ymdaraw a thi adiamheu yw gennym na welsam eiryoet vilwryaeth yn vnwreic kymeint

ac ynot ti, ac ny thygyawd yni ymdaraw athi. neur diffetheeist dy hun dy uab. ac na hawl ef ynny. A drueni heb y riannon yr yr arglwyd duw a wyr pobpeth. na yrrwch geu arnafi. Duw a wyr pob peth awyr bot yn eu hynny. Ac os ovynn yssyd arnawch chwi. ymkyffes y duw mi achdifferaf. Dioer heb wy ny adwn ni drwe arnom ny hunein yr dyn yny byt. Adrueni heb hitheu ny cheffwch un drwe yr dywedut y wirioned. Yr adywettei hi yndec ae yn druan ny chaffeï namyn yr un atdeb gan y gwaged. Pwyll penn annwuyn ar hynny agyuodes ar teulu ar niueroed. achelu y damwein hwnnw ny allwyt. yr wlat ydaeth y chwedyl aphawb or gwyrda ae kigleu. argwyrda adoethant ygyt ywneuthur att bwyll. y erchi idaw ysgar aewreic amgyflafan mor anwedus ac awnaethoed. Sef atdeb arodes pwyll. nyt oed achaws gantunt hwy y erchi ymi ysgar am gwreic. namyn am na bydei blant idi. Plant awn i y uot idi hi. ac nyt ysgaraf a hi. Or gwnaeth hitheu gam kymeryt y phenyt amdanaw. Hitheu riannon a dyuynnwys attei athrawon adoethion. Agwedy bot yndegach genthi kymryt y phenyt noc ymdaeru ar gwaged. y phenyt agymerth. Sef penyt adodet arnei bot yny llys honno yn arberth hyt ympenn y seith mlyned. ac ysgynuaen aoed odieuthyr y porth. eisted

o honei geyrllaw hwnnw beunyd. adywedut y bawp or adelei or adebyckeï nas gwypei y gyfranc honno oll. ac or a attei idi y dwyn. kynnic y westei. aphellennic ydwyn ar y cheuyn yr llys. adamwein y gadei yr un y dwyn. ac uelly treulaw talym or vldwyn awnaeth. Ac ynyr amser hwnnw ydoed yn Arglwyd ar Went is coet teirnyon twryf vliant. Ar gwr goreu nny byt oed. ac nny ty ydoed cassec. ac nyt oed nny teyrnas na march. na chassec degach no hi. aphob nos calan mei y moei. Ac ny wybydei neb ungeir y wrth yhebawl. Sef awnaeth teirnon ymdidan nossweith ae wreic. Hawreic heb ef llibin yd yni bop blwydyn yn cadw eppil ynkassec heb gaffel yr vn o honynt. Beth aellir wrth hynny heb hi. Dial duw arnaf heb ef. nos galanmei yw heno ony wybydaf i padileith yssyd yn dwyn yr ebolyon. Peri dodï y gassec ymywn ty awnaeth. agwiscaw arueu ymdanaw aoruc ynteu. adechreu gwylat ynos. ac ualybyd dechreu nos. moi y gassec ar ebawl mawr telediw. ac ynseuyll nny lle. Sef awnaeth teirnō kyuodi ac edrych ar praffter yr ebawl. ac ual ybyd uelly. ef aglywei twryf mawr. ac yn ol y twryf llyma grauanc trwy ffenestyr aryty. ac yn ymauel ar ebawl geir y vwng. Sef awnaeth ynteu teirnon tynnu cledyf atharaw y vreich o not yr elin ymeith. Ac nny byd hynny

or vreich ar ebawl gantaw ef y mywn. ac arhynny twryf adisgyr agigleu ygyt. agori y drws aorue ef adwyn ruthor yn ol y twryf. ny welei ef y twryf rac tywylllet y nos. ruthor adue yny ol ae ymlit. a dyuot cof idaw adaw ydrws yn agoret. Ac ymchoelut awnaeth. ac wrth y drws llyma vab bychan yny gorn gwedy troi llen opali ynygylch. Kymryt y mab awnaeth attaw. a llyma y mab yngryf ynyr oet oed arnaw. Dodi caeat ar y drws awnaeth achyrchu yr ystauell ydoed ywreic yndi. Arglwydes heb ef ae kyscu ydwyt ti. Nac ef arglwyd heb hi. mi agysceis aphan doethost ti y mywn mi a deffroeis. Y mae yma vab itt heb ef os mynny yr hwenn ny bu it eiryoet. Arglwyd heb hi pagyfranc uu hynny. llyma oll heb y teirnon amenegi y dadyl oll. Ie arglwyd heb hi paryw wisce yssyd am y mab. llenn obali heb ynteu. mab y dynyon mwyn yw heb hi. arglwyd heb hi digrifwch a didanwch oed gennyfi bei mynnvt ti. mi adygwn wraged yn vn ami. ac a dywedwn vymot ynveichawc. miui aduunaf athi yn llawen heb ef am hynny. ac uelly y gwnaethpwyd. Peri awnaethant bedydyaw y mab or bedyd awneit yna. Sef enw adodet arnaw gwri wallt euryn. Yr hyn aodet ar y benn owallt kynvelynet oed ar eur. Meithryu y mab awnaethpwyd. yny llys yny oed vlwyd. achynn y vlwyd yd oed ynker-

det yn gryf. a breiscach oed no mab teirblwyd avei vawr y dwf ae ueint. Ar eil vlwydyn y magwyt y mab. Achynureisget oed a mab chweblwyd. achyn penn y pedwyred vlwydyn ydoed yn ymoprau agweisson y meirch am y adu oe dwyn yr dwfyr. Arglwyd heb y wreic wrth teirnon mae yr ebawl adiffereist di ynos y keueist y mab. mi ae gorchmynneis y weisson y meirch heb ef. ac aercheis synnyaw wrthaw. Ponyt oed da itti arglwyd heb hi peri yhyweddu ae rodi yr mab. kanys y nos y keueist y mab y ganet yr ebawl ac y differeist. Nyt afi ynerbyn hynny heb y teirnon. mi aadaf itti y rodi idaw. Arglwyd heb hi duw a dalo it minneu ae rodaf idaw. Yna y rodet y march yr mab. ac y deuth hi att y gwastrodyon ac att weisson y meirch y orchymun. synnyeit ar y march. ae uot yn hywed erbyn pan elei y mab y uarchogaeth achwedyl wrthaw. Ymysc hynny wynt aglwysont chwedyllyaeth y wrth riannō ac am y phoen. Sef awnaeth teirnon twryf uliant o achaws y douot a gawssei ymwrandaaw am y chwedyl ac ymouyn ynlut amdanaw. yny gogleu gan lawer oluossogrwyd or adeulei yr llys mynychukwynaw truanet damwein riannon ae phoen. Sef awnaeth teirnon ynteu medylyaw amhynny. ac edrych ar y mab yn graff. a chael yny uedwl yn herwyd gweledigaeth na rywelsei eiryoet mab athat

kyndebycket armab y pwyll penn annwn. ansawd pwyll hyspys oed gantaw. Kanys gwr uuassei idaw kyn no hynny. ac yn ol hynny goueileint a adelis yndaw. o gamhet idaw attal ymab gantaw ac ef yngwybot y vot yn vab y wr arall. Aphan gauas gyntaf oysgualwch ar y wreic. ef a uenegis idi hi nat oed iawn udunt hwy attal ymab gantunt agadu poen kymeint ac aoed ar wreicda kystal a riannon or achaws hwnnw. ar mab yn vab y pwyll. pennannwn. a hitheu wreic teirnon a gytsynnywys ar anuon y mab y pwyll. A thripheth arglwyd heb hi agaffwn ni o hynny. Diolwch ac alwisseu o ellwng riannon or poen y mae yndaw. adiolwch gan pwyll am ueithryn ymab ae eturyt idaw. ar trydyd peth os gwr mwyn vyd ymab. mab maeth ynni vyd agoreu a allo vyth awna ynni. Ac ar y kynghor hwnnw y trigyasant. Ac ny bu hwy gantunt no thrannoeth ymgyweiryaw aoruc teirnon ar y drydyd marchawc. ar mab yn pedweryd gytt ac wynt ar y march arodassei deirnon idaw. A cherdet parth ac arberth awnaethant. Ac nybuhir y buant yny doethant y arberth. Pandoethant parth ar llys wynt awelynt riannon yn eisted yn ymyl yr ysgynuaen. Pan doethant ar ogyfuch a hi. A vnbenn heb hi nac ewch bellach hynny mi adygaf bob un o honawch hyt y llys. A hynny yw

vympenyt amlad ohonaf vyhun vy mab. ae di-
 uetha. a wreicda heb y teirnon ny thebygafi y
 vn o hynn vynet ar dy geuyn di. aet ae mynno
 heb y mab nyt afi. Dioer eneit heb y teirnon
 nyt awn ninheu. Y llys a gyrchassant. adiruawr
 lewenyd auu nny herbyn. Ac yndechreu treulaw
 gwled yd oedit nynllys. ynteu pwyll oed yn dyuot
 o gylchaw dyuet. Yr neuad y daethant ac y
 ymolchi. allawen vu pwyll wrth teirnon. ac y eisted
 y daethant. Sef ual yd eistedyssant. Teirnon y
 rwng pwyll a riannon. a deugedymdeith teirnon
 uchlaw pwyll ar mab y ryngtunt. Gwedy daruot
 bwytta ar dechreu kyuedach ymdidan awnaethant.
 Sef ymdidan vu gan teirnon. menegi y holl gyfranc
 am y gassec ac am y mab. ac megys y buassei y
 mab ar y hardelw hwy teirnon ae wreic ac y
 magyssynt. Ac weldy yna dy uab arglwydes heb
 y teirnon. aphwy bynnac adywath geu arnat cam
 awaeth. a minneu pan gogleu y gouut aoad
 arnat. trwm uu gennyf a doluryaw awneuthum.
 Ac ny thebygaf or niuer hwn oll neb nyt adnappo
 vot y mab yn uab pwyll heb y teirnon. Nyt oes
 neb heb y pawb ny bo diheu gantaw hynny. Yr-
 ofi aduw heb y riannon oed escor vympryder ymi
 pei gwir hynny. Arglwydes heb y pendarandyuet
 da yd ennweist dy uab pryderi. agoreu y gweda
 arnaw pryderi uab pwyll penn annwn. Edrychweh

heb y riannon na bo goreu y gwedo arnaw y enw ehun. Mae yr enw heb y penndaran dyuet. gwri wallt euryn adodyssom ni arnaw ef. Pryderi heb y penndaran uyd y enw ef. Yawnhaf yw hwnnw heb y pwyll. kymryt enw ymab y wrth y geir adywath y uam. pangauas llawenchwedyl. y wrthaw. ac ar hynny y trigywyt. Teirnon heb y pwyll duw o dalo it ueithryn y mab hwnn hyt yr awr honn. A iawn yw idaw ynteu or byd gwr mwyn y dalu itti. Arglwyd heb y teirnon y wreic ae magwys ef nyt oes yny byt dyn vwy y galar no hi yny ol. Iawn yw idaw coffau ymi ac yr wreic honno awnaethom yrdaw. Yrofi aduw heb y pwyll traparhawfyfi mi ath gynhalyaf athi ath gyuoeth. tra allwyf kynnal ymeu vy hun. Os ynteu avyd iawnach yw idaw dy gynnal noc ymi. Ac oskyghor gennyt ti hynny achan hynn owyrda. canys megeist ti evo hyt yr awr honn. ni aerodwn aruaeth att benndarā dyuet ohynn allan. A bydweh gedymdeithon chwitheu athatmaetheu idaw. Kyngor iawn heb y pawb yw hwnnw. Ac yna y rodet y mab y penndaran dyuet ac ydymyrrwys gwyrda ywlat ygyt ac ef. Ac y kychwynnwys teirnon toryf vliant ae gedymdeithon y ryngtaw ae wlat ac ae gyuoeth gan garyat a llewenyd. Ac nyt aeth heb gynnig idaw y tlysseu teccaf ar meirch goreu ar cwn hoffaf. Ac ni mynnwys ef dim

Yno y triggassant wynteu ar eukyuoeth. ac y magwyt pryderi uab pwyll pennannwn ym amgel-edus ual ydoed dylyet yny oed delediawf gwas atheckaf achwplaf o bop camp da ac aoed yny deyrnas Velly y treulassant blwydyn ablwydnyed yny y doeth terwyn ar hoedyl pwyll pennannwn ac y bu uarw. Ac ygwledychwys ynteu pryderi seith cantref dyuet yn llwydiannus garedic gan y gyuoeth a chan pawb yny gylch. Ac ynol hynny y kyñydwys tri chantref ystrattywi. apbedwar cantref keredigyawn. ac y gelwir y rei hynny seith gantref seissyllwch. Ac ar y kynnyd hwnnw y bu ef pryderi uab pwyll penn annwn yny doeth yny vryt wreicka. Sef gwreic avynnawd kicua verch wynn gohoyw uab gloyw wllalt lydan. uab casnar wledic. o dylwedogyon yr ynys honn.

Ac velly y teruyna y geing hon or mabynogyon.





PWYLL PRINCE OF DYVED.

PWYLL, prince of Dyved, was lord of the seven Cantreys of Dyved; and once upon a time he was at Narberth his chief palace, and he was minded to go and hunt, and the part of his dominions in which it pleased him to hunt was Glyn Cuch. So he set forth from Narberth that night, and went as far as Llwyn Diarwyd. And that night

he tarried there, and early on the morrow he rose and came to Glyn Cuch; when he let loose the dogs in the wood, and sounded the horn, and began the chace. And as he followed the dogs, he lost his companions; and whilst he listened to the hounds, he heard the cry of other hounds, a cry different from his own, and coming in the opposite direction.

And he beheld a glade in the wood forming a level plain, and as his dogs came to the edge of the glade, he saw a stag before the other dogs. And lo, as it reached the middle of the glade, the dogs that followed the stag overtook it, and brought it down. Then looked he at the colour of the dogs, staying not to look at the stag, and of all the hounds that he had seen in the world, he had never seen any that were like unto those. For their hair was of a brilliant shining white, and their ears were red; and as the whiteness of their bodies shone, so did the redness of their ears glisten. And he came towards the dogs, and drove away those that had brought down the stag, and set his own dogs upon it.

And as he was setting on his dogs, he saw a horseman coming towards him upon a large light grey steed, with a hunting horn about his neck,

and clad in garments of grey woollen in the fashion of a hunting garb. And the horseman drew near and spoke unto him thus. "Chieftain," said he, "I know who thou art, and I greet thee not." "Peradventure," said Pwyll, "thou art of such dignity that thou shouldest not do so." "Verily," answered he, "it is not my dignity that prevents me." "What is it then, O chieftain?" asked he. "By Heaven, it is by reason of thine own ignorance and want of courtesy." "What discourtesy, Chieftain, hast thou seen in me?" "Greater discourtesy saw I never in man," said he, "than to drive away the dogs that were killing the stag, and to set upon it thine own. This was discourteous, and though I may not be revenged upon thee, yet I declare to Heaven that I will do thee more dishonour than the value of an hundred stags." "O chieftain," he replied, "if I have done ill I will redeem thy friendship." "How wilt thou redeem it?" "According as thy dignity may be, but I know not who thou art?" "A crowned King am I in the land whence I come." "Lord," said he, "may the day prosper with thee, and from what land comest thou?" "From Annwvyn," answered he; "Arawn, a King of Annwvyn, am I." "Lord," said he, "how may I gain thy friendship?" "After this manner mayest thou,"

he said, "There is a man whose dominions are opposite to mine, who is ever warring against me, and he is Havgan, a King of Annwvyn, and by ridding me of this oppression which thou canst easily do shalt thou gain my friendship." "Gladly will I do this," said he. "Show me how I may." "I will shew thee. Behold thus it is thou mayest. I will make firm friendship with thee; and this will I do, I will send thee to Annwvyn in my stead, and I will give thee the fairest lady thou didst ever behold, to be thy companion, and I will put my form and semblance upon thee, so that not a page of the chamber, nor an officer, nor any other man that has always followed me shall know that it is not I. And this shall be for the space of a year from to-morrow, and then will we meet in this place." "Yes," said he; "but when I shall have been there for the space of a year, by what means shall I discover him of whom thou speakest?" "One year from this night," he answered, "is the time fixed between him and me, that we should meet at the Ford; be thou there in my likeness, and with one stroke that thou givest him, he shall no longer live. And if he ask thee to give him another, give it not, how much soever he may entreat thee, for when I did so, he fought with me next day as well as ever

before." "Verily," said Pwyll, "what shall I do concerning my kingdom?" Said Arawn, "I will cause that no one in all thy dominions, neither man, nor woman, shall know that I am not thou, and I will go there in thy stead." "Gladly then," said Pwyll, "will I set forward." "Clear shall be thy path and nothing shall detain thee, until thou come into my dominions, and I myself will be thy guide!"

So he conducted him until he came in sight of the palace and its dwellings. "Behold," said he, "the Court and the kingdom in thy power. Enter the Court, there is no one there who will know thee, and when thou seest what service is done there, thou wilt know the customs of the Court."

So he went forward to the Court, and when he came there, he beheld sleeping rooms, and halls, and chambers, and the most beautiful buildings ever seen. And he went into the hall to disarray, and there came youths and pages and disarrayed him, and all as they entered saluted him. And two knights came and drew his hunting dress from about him, and clothed him in a vesture of silk and gold. And the hall was prepared, and behold he saw the household and the host enter in, and the host was the most comely and

the best equipped that he had ever seen. And with them came in likewise the Queen, who was the fairest woman that he ever yet beheld. And she had on a yellow robe of shining satin; and they washed and went to the table, and they sat, the Queen upon one side of him, and one who seemed to be an Earl on the other side.

And he began to speak with the Queen, and he thought from her speech, that she was the seemliest, and most noble lady of converse and of cheer that ever was. And they partook of meat, and drink, with songs, and with feasting; and of all the Courts upon the earth, behold this was the best supplied with food and drink, and vessels of gold, and royal jewels.

And the year he spent in hunting, and minstrelsy, and feasting, and diversions, and discourse with his companions, until the night that was fixed for the conflict. And when that night came, it was remembered even by those who lived in the farthest part of his dominions, and he went to the meeting, and the nobles of the kingdom with him. And when he came to the Ford, a knight arose and spake thus, "Lords," said he, "listen well.

It is between two Kings that this meeting is, and between them only. Each claimeth of the other his land and territory, and do all of you stand aside and leave the fight to be between them."

Thereupon the two Kings approached each other in the middle of the Ford, and encountered, and at the first thrust, the man who was in the stead of Arawn struck Havgan on the centre of the boss of his shield, so that it was cloven in twain, and his armour was broken, and Havgan himself was borne to the ground an arm's and a spear's length over the crupper of his horse, and he received a deadly blow. "O Chieftain," said Havgan, "what right hast thou to cause my death? I was not injuring thee in any thing, and I know not wherefore thou wouldest slay me. But for the love of Heaven, since thou hast begun to slay me, complete thy work." "Ah Chieftain," he replied, "I may yet repent doing that unto thee. Slay thee who may, I will not do so." "My trusty Lords," said Havgan, "bear me hence. My death has come. I shall be no more able to uphold you." "My Nobles," also said he who was in the semblance of Arawn, "take counsel and know who ought to be my subjects." "Lord," said the Nobles, "all should be, for there is no King over the whole of An-

nwvyn but thee." "Yes," he replied, "it is right that he who comes humbly should be received graciously, but he that doth not come with obedience, shall be compelled by the force of swords." And thereupon he received the homage of the men, and he began to conquer the country; and the next day by noon the two kingdoms were in his power. And thereupon he went to keep his tryst, and came to Glyn Cuch.

And when he came there, the king of Annwvyn was there to meet him, and each of them was rejoiced to see the other. "Verily," said Arawn, "may Heaven reward thee for thy friendship towards me, I have heard of it. When thou comest thyself to thy dominions," said he, "thou wilt see that which I have done for thee." "Whatever thou hast done for me, may Heaven repay it thee."

Then Arawn gave to Pwyll Prince of Dyved his proper form and semblance, and he himself took his own; and Arawn set forth towards the Court of Annwvyn; and he was rejoiced when he beheld his hosts, and his household, whom he had not seen so long; but they had not known of his absence, and wondered no more at his coming than usual. And that day was spent in joy and merriment; and he sat and con-

versed with his wife and his nobles. And when it was time for them rather to sleep than to carouse, they went to rest.

Pwyll, Prince of Dyved, came likewise to his country and dominions, and began to enquire of the nobles of the land, how his rule had been during the past year, compared with what it had been before. "Lord," said they, "thy wisdom was never so great, and thou wert never so kind nor so free in bestowing thy gifts, and thy justice was never more worthily seen than in this year." "By Heaven," said he, "for all the good you have enjoyed, you should thank him who hath been with you; for behold, thus hath this matter been." And thereupon Pwyll related the whole unto them. "Verily, Lord," said they, "render thanks unto Heaven that thou hast such a fellowship, and withhold not from us the rule which we have enjoyed for this year past." "I take Heaven to witness that I will not withhold it," answered Pwyll.

And thenceforth they made strong the friendship that was between them, and each sent unto the other horses, and greyhounds, and hawks, and all such jewels as they thought would be pleasing to each other. And by reason of his having

dwelt that year in Annwvyn, and having ruled there so prosperously, and united the two kingdoms in one day by his valour and prowess, he lost the name of Pwyll Prince of Dyved, and was called Pwyll Chief of Annwvyn from that time forward.

Once upon a time, Pwyll was at Narberth his chief palace, where a feast had been prepared for him, and with him was a great host of men. And after the first meal, Pwyll arose to walk, and he went to the top of a mound that was above the palace, and was called Gorsedd Arberth. "Lord," said one of the Court, "it is peculiar to the mound that whosoever sits upon it cannot go thence, without either receiving wounds or blows, or else seeing a wonder." "I fear not to receive wounds and blows in the midst of such a host as this, but as to the wonder, gladly would I see it. I will go therefore and sit upon the mound."

And upon the mound he sat. And while he sat there, they saw a lady, on a pure white horse of large size, with a garment of shining gold around her, coming along the high way that led from the mound; and the horse seemed to move at a slow and even pace, and to be com-

ing up towards the mound. "My men," said Pwyll, "is there any among you who knows yonder lady?" "There is not, Lord," said they. "Go one of you and meet her, that we may know who she is." And one of them arose, and as he came upon the road to meet her, she passed by, and he followed as fast as he could, being on foot; and the greater was his speed, the further was she from him. And when he saw that it profited him nothing to follow her, he returned to Pwyll, and said unto him, "Lord, it is idle for any one in the world to follow her on foot." "Verily," said Pwyll, "go unto the palace, and take the fleetest horse that thou seest, and go after her."

And he took a horse and went forward. And he came to an open level plain, and put spurs to his horse; and the more he urged his horse, the further was she from him. Yet she held the same pace as at first. And his horse began to fail; and when his horse's feet failed him, he returned to the place where Pwyll was. "Lord," said he, "it will avail nothing for any one to follow yonder lady. I know of no horse in these realms swifter than this, and it availed me not to pursue her." "Of a truth," said Pwyll, "there must be some illusion here. Let us go

towards the palace." So to the palace they went, and they spent that day. And the next day they arose, and that also they spent until it was time to go to meat. And after the first meal, "Verily," said Pwyll, "we will go the same party as yesterday to the top of the mound. And do thou," said he to one of his young men, "take the swiftest horse that thou knowest in the field." And thus did the young man. And they went towards the mound, taking the horse with them. And as they were sitting down they beheld the lady on the same horse, and in the same apparel, coming along the same road. "Behold," said Pwyll, "here is the lady of yesterday. Make ready, youth, to learn who she is." "My Lord," said he, "that will I gladly do." And thereupon the lady came opposite to them. So the youth mounted his horse; and before he had settled himself in his saddle, she passed by, and there was a clear space between them. But her speed was no greater than it had been the day before. Then he put his horse into an amble, and thought that notwithstanding the gentle pace at which his horse went, he should soon overtake her. But this availed him not; so he gave his horse the reins. And still he came no nearer to her than when he went at a foot's pace.

And the more he urged his horse, the further was she from him. Yet she rode not faster than before. When he saw that it availed not to follow her, he returned to the place where Pwyll was. "Lord," said he, "the horse can no more than thou hast seen." "I see indeed that it avails not that any one should follow her. And by Heaven," said he, "she must needs have an errand to some one in this plain, if her haste would allow her to declare it. Let us go back to the palace." And to the palace they went, and they spent that night in songs and feasting, as it pleased them.

And the next day they amused themselves until it was time to go to meat. And when meat was ended, Pwyll said, "Where are the hosts that went yesterday and the day before to the top of the mound?" "Behold, Lord, we are here," said they. "Let us go," said he, "to the mound, to sit there. And do thou," said he to the page who tended his horse, "saddle my horse well, and hasten with him to the road, and bring also my spurs with thee." And the youth did thus. And they went and sat upon the mound; and ere they had been there but a short time, they beheld the lady coming by the same road, and in the same manner, and at the same pace. "Young man," said Pwyll, "I see the lady

coming; give me my horse." And no sooner had he mounted his horse than she passed him. And he turned after her and followed her. And he let his horse go bounding playfully, and thought that at the second step or the third he should come up with her. But he came no nearer to her than at first. Then he urged his horse to his utmost speed, yet he found that it availed nothing to follow her. Then said Pwyll, "O maiden, for the sake of him whom thou best lovest, stay for me." "I will stay gladly," said she, "and it were better for thy horse hadst thou asked it long since." So the maiden stopped, and she threw back that part of her head dress which covered her face. And she fixed her eyes upon him, and began to talk with him. "Lady," asked he, "whence comest thou, and whereunto dost thou journey?" "I journey on mine own errand," said she, "and right glad am I to see thee." "My greeting be unto thee," said he. Then he thought that the beauty of all the maidens, and all the ladies that he had ever seen, was as nothing compared to her beauty. "Lady," he said, "wilt thou tell me aught concerning thy purpose?" "I will tell thee," said she. "My chief quest was to seek thee." "Behold," said Pwyll, "this is to me the most pleasing quest on which thou couldst have come; and wilt thou tell me

who thou art?" "I will tell thee, Lord," said she, "I am Rhiannon, the daughter of Heveydd Hên, and they sought to give me to a husband against my will. But no husband would I have, and that because of my love for thee, neither will I yet have one unless thou reject me. And hither have I come to hear thy answer." "By Heaven," said Pwyll, "behold this is my answer. If I might choose among all the ladies and damsels in the world, thee would I choose." "Verily," said she, "If thou art thus minded, make a pledge to meet me ere I am given to another." "The sooner I may do so, the more pleasing will it be unto me," said Pwyll, "and wheresoever thou wilt, there will I meet with thee." "I will that thou meet me this day twelvemonth at the palace of Heveydd. And I will cause a feast to be prepared, so that it be ready against thou come." "Gladly," said he, "will I keep this tryst." "Lord," said she, "remain in health, and be mindful that thou keep thy promise; and now will I go hence." So they parted, and he went back to his hosts and to them of his household. And whatsoever questions they asked him respecting the damsel, he always turned the discourse upon other matters. And when a year from that time was gone, he caused a hundred knights to equip themselves and

to go with him to the palace of Heveydd Hên. And he came to the palace, and there was great joy concerning him, with much concourse of people and great rejoicing, and vast preparations for his coming. And the whole court was placed under his orders.

And the hall was garnished and they went to meat, and thus did they sit; Heveydd Hên was on one side of Pwyll, and Rhiannon on the other. And all the rest according to their rank. And they eat and feasted and talked one with another, and at the beginning of the carousal after the meat, there entered a tall auburn-haired youth, of royal bearing, clothed in a garment of satin. And when he came into the hall, he saluted Pwyll and his companions. "The greeting of Heaven be unto thee, my soul," said Pwyll, "come thou and sit down." "Nay," said he, "a suitor am I, and I will do mine errand." "Do so willingly," said Pwyll. "Lord," said he, "my errand is unto thee, and it is to crave a boon of thee that I come." "What boon soever thou mayest ask of me, as far as I am able, thou shalt have." "Ah," said Rhiannon, "wherefore didst thou give that answer?" "Has he not given it before the presence of these nobles?" asked the youth. "My soul," said Pwyll, "what is the boon thou askest?" "The

lady whom best I love is to be thy bride this night; I come to ask her of thee, with the feast and the banquet that are in this place." And Pwyll was silent because of the answer which he had given. "Be silent as long as thou wilt," said Rhiannon. "Never did man make worse use of his wits than thou hast done." "Lady," said he, "I knew not who he was." "Behold, this is the man to whom they would have given me against my will," said she. "And he is Gwawl the son of Clud, a man of great power and wealth, and because of the word thou hast spoken, bestow me upon him lest shame befall thee." "Lady," said he, "I understand not thine answer. Never can I do as thou sayest." "Bestow me upon him," said she, "and I will cause that I shall never be his." "By what means will that be?" asked Pwyll. "In thy hand will I give thee a small bag," said she. "See that thou keep it well, and he will ask of thee the banquet, and the feast, and the preparations which are not in thy power. Unto the hosts and the household will I give the feast. And such will be thy answer respecting this. And as concerns myself, I will engage to become his bride this night twelve-month. And at the end of the year be thou here," said she, "and bring this bag with thee, and let thy

hundred knights be in the orchard up yonder. And when he is in the midst of joy and feasting, come thou in by thyself, clad in ragged garments, and holding thy bag in thy hand, and ask nothing but a bagfull of food, and I will cause that if all the meat and liquor that are in these seven Cantrevs were put into it, it would be no fuller than before. And after a great deal has been put therein, he will ask thee, whether thy bag will ever be full. Say thou then that it never will, until a man of noble birth and of great wealth arise and press the food in the bag, with both his feet saying, 'Enough has been put therein;' and I will cause him to go and tread down the food in the bag, and when he does so, turn thou the bag, so that he shall be up over his head in it, and then slip a knot upon the thongs of the bag. Let there be also a good bugle horn about thy neck, and as soon as thou hast bound him in the bag, wind thy horn, and let it be a signal between thee and thy knights. And when they hear the sound of the horn, let them come down upon the palace." "Lord," said Gwawl, "it is meet that I have an answer to my request." "As much of that thou hast asked as it is in my power to give, thou shalt have," replied Pwyll. "My soul," said Rhiannon unto him, "as for the

feast and the banquet that are here, I have bestowed them upon the men of Dyved, and the household, and the warriors that are with us. These can I not suffer to be given to any. In a year from to-night a banquet shall be prepared for thee in this palace, that I may become thy bride.”

So Gwawl went forth to his possessions, and Pwyll went also back to Dyved. And they both spent that year until it was the time for the feast at the palace of Heveydd Hên. Then Gwawl the son of Clud set out to the feast that was prepared for him, and he came to the palace, and was received there with rejoicing. Pwyll, also, the chief of Annwn came to the orchard with his hundred knights, as Rhiannon had commanded him, having the bag with him. And Pwyll was clad in coarse and ragged garments, and wore large clumsy old shoes upon his feet. And when he knew that the carousal after the meat had begun, he went towards the hall, and when he came into the hall, he saluted Gwawl the son of Clud, and his company, both men and women. “Heaven prosper thee,” said Gwawl, “and the greeting of Heaven be unto thee.” “Lord,” said he, “May Heaven reward thee, I have an errand unto thee.” “Welcome be thine errand, and if thou ask of me that which is

just, thou shalt have it gladly." "It is fitting," answered he. "I crave but from want, and the boon that I ask is to have this small bag that thou seest filled with meat." "A request within reason is this," said he, "and gladly shalt thou have it. Bring him food." A great number of attendants arose and begun to fill the bag, but for all that they put into it, it was no fuller than at first. "My soul," said Gwawl, "will thy bag be ever full?" "It will not, I declare to Heaven," said he, "for all that may be put into it, unless one possessed of lands, and domains, and treasure, shall arise and tread down with both his feet the food that is within the bag, and shall say, 'Enough has been put herein.' "Then said Rhiannon unto Gwawl the son of Clud, "Rise up quickly." "I will willingly arise," said he. So he rose up, and put his two feet into the bag. And Pwyll turned up the sides of the bag, so that Gwawl was over his head in it. And he shut it up quickly and slipped a knot upon the thongs, and blew his horn. And thereupon behold his household came down upon the palace. And they seized all the host that had come with Gwawl, and cast them into his own prison. And Pwyll threw off his rags, and his old shoes, and his tattered array; and as they came in, every

one of Pwyll's knights struck a blow upon the bag, and asked, "What is here"? "A Badger," said they. And in this manner they played, each of them striking the bag, either with his foot or with a staff. And thus played they with the bag. Every one as he came in asked, "What game are you playing at thus?" "The game of Badger in the Bag," said they. And then was the game of Badger in the Bag first played.

"Lord," said the man in the bag, "If thou wouldest but hear me, I merit not to be slain in a bag." Said Heveydd Hên, "Lord, he speaks truth. It were fitting that thou listen to him, for he deserves not this." "Verily," said Pwyll, "I will do thy counsel concerning him." "Behold this is my counsel then," said Rhiannon; "Thou art now in a position in which it behoves thee to satisfy suitors and minstrels, let him give unto them in thy stead, and take a pledge from him that he will never seek to revenge that which has been done to him. And this will be punishment enough." "I will do this gladly," said the man in the bag. "And gladly will I accept it," said Pwyll, "since it is the counsel of Heveydd and Rhiannon." "Such then is our counsel," answered they. "I accept it," said Pwyll. "Seek thyself sureties." "We will be for him," said He-

veydd, "until his men be free to answer for him." And upon this he was let out of the bag, and his liegemen were liberated. "Demand now of Gwawl his sureties," said Heveydd, "we know which should be taken for him." And Heveydd numbered the sureties." Said Gwawl, "Do thou thyself draw up the covenant." "It will suffice me that it be as Rhiannon said," answered Pwyll. So unto that covenant were the sureties pledged. "Verily, Lord," said Gwawl, "I am greatly hurt, and I have many bruises. I have need to be anointed, with thy leave I will go forth. I will leave nobles in my stead, to answer for me in all that thou shalt require." "Willingly," said Pwyll, "mayest thou do thus." So Gwawl went towards his own possessions.

And the hall was set in order for Pwyll and the men of his host, and for them also of the palace, and they went to the tables and sat down. And as they had sat that time twelve-month, so sat they that night. And they eat, and feasted, and spent the night in mirth and tranquillity. And the time came that they should sleep, and Pwyll and Rhiannon went to their chamber.

And next morning at the break of day, "My Lord," said Rhiannon, "arise and begin to give thy gifts unto the minstrels. Refuse no one to-

day that may claim thy bounty." "Thus shall it be gladly," said Pwyll, "both to-day and every day while the feast shall last." So Pwyll arose, and he caused silence to be proclaimed, and desired all the suitors and the minstrels to shew and to point out what gifts were to their wish and desire. And this being done the feast went on, and he denied no one while it lasted. And when the feast was ended, Pwyll said unto Heveydd, "My Lord, with thy permission I will set out for Dyved to-morrow." "Certainly," said Heveydd, "may Heaven prosper thee. Fix also a time when Rhiannon may follow thee." "By Heaven," said Pwyll, "we will go hence together." "Willest thou this, Lord?" said Heveydd. "Yes, by Heaven," answered Pwyll.

And the next day, they set forward towards Dyved, and journeyed to the palace of Narberth, where a feast was made ready for them. And there came to them great numbers of the chief men and the most noble ladies of the land, and of these there were none to whom Rhiannon did not give some rich gift, either a bracelet, or a ring, or a precious stone. And they ruled the land prosperously both that year and the next.

And in the third year the nobles of the land began to be sorrowful at seeing a man whom

they loved so much, and who was moreover their lord and their foster-brother, without an heir. And they came to him. And the place where they met was Preseleu, in Dyved. "Lord," said they, "we know that thou art not so young as some of the men of this country, and we fear that thou mayest not have an heir of the wife whom thou hast taken. Take therefore another wife of whom thou mayest have heirs. Thou canst not always continue with us, and though thou desire to remain as thou art, we will not suffer thee." "Truly," said Pwyll, "we have not long been joined together, and many things may yet befall. Grant me a year from this time, and for the space of a year we will abide together, and after that I will do according to your wishes." So they granted it. And before the end of a year a son was born unto him. And in Narberth was he born; and on the night that he was born, women were brought to watch the mother and the boy. And the women slept, as did also Rhiannon, the mother of the boy. And the number of the women that were brought into the chamber, was six. And they watched for a good portion of the night, and before midnight every one of them fell asleep, and towards break of day they awoke; and when they awoke, they

looked where they had put the boy, and behold he was not there. "Oh," said one of the women, "the boy is lost!" "Yes," said another, "and it will be small vengeance if we are burnt or put to death because of the child." Said one of the women, "Is there any counsel for us in the world in this matter?" "There is," answered another, "I offer you good counsel." "What is that?" asked they. "There is here a stag-hound bitch, and she has a litter of whelps. Let us kill some of the cubs, and rub the blood on the face and hands of Rhiannon, and lay the bones before her, and assert that she herself hath devoured her son, and she alone will not be able to gainsay us six." And according to this counsel it was settled. And towards morning Rhiannon awoke, and she said, "Women, where is my son?" "Lady," said they, "ask us not concerning thy son, we have nought but the blows and the bruises we got by struggling with thee, and of a truth we never saw any woman so violent as thou, for it was of no avail to contend with thee. Hast thou not thyself devoured thy son? Claim him not therefore of us." "For pity's sake," said Rhiannon; "The Lord God knows all things. Charge me not falsely. If you tell me this from fear, I assert before Heaven that I will defend you." "Truly,"

said they, "we would not bring evil on ourselves for any one in the world." "For pity's sake," said Rhiannon; "you will receive no evil by telling the truth." But for all her words, whether fair or harsh, she received but the same answer from the women.

And Pwyll the chief of Annwvyn arose, and his household, and his hosts. And this occurrence could not be concealed, but the story went forth throughout the land, and all the nobles heard it. Then the nobles came to Pwyll, and besought him to put away his wife, because of the great crime which she had done. But Pwyll answered them, that they had no cause wherefore they might ask him to put away his wife, save for her having no children. "But children has she now had, therefore will I not put her away, if she has done wrong, let her do penance for it."

So Rhiannon sent for the teachers and the wise men, and as she preferred doing penance to contending with the women, she took upon her a penance. And the penance that was imposed upon her was, that she should remain in that palace of Narberth until the end of seven years, and that she should sit every day near unto a horse-block that was without the gate. And that she should relate the story to all who

should come there, whom she might suppose not to know it already; and that she should offer the guests and strangers, if they would permit her, to carry them upon her back into the palace. But it rarely happened that any would permit. And thus did she spend part of the year.

Now at that time Teirnyon Twryv Vliant was Lord of Gwent Is Coed, and he was the best man in the world. And unto his house there belonged a mare, than which neither mare nor horse in the kingdom was more beautiful. And on the night of every first of May she foaled, and no one ever knew what became of the colt. And one night Teirnyon talked with his wife; "Wife," said he, "it is very simple of us that our mare should foal every year, and that we should have none of her colts." "What can be done in the matter?" said she. "This is the night of the first of May," said he. "The vengeance of Heaven be upon me, if I learn not what it is that takes away the colts." So he caused the mare to be brought into a house, and he armed himself, and began to watch that night. And in the beginning of the night, the mare foaled a large and beautiful colt. And it was standing up in the place. And Teirnyon rose up and looked at the size of the colt, and as he did so he heard a great tumult, and after

the tumult behold a claw came through the window into the house, and it seized the colt by the mane. Then Teirnyon drew his sword, and struck off the arm at the elbow, so that portion of the arm together with the colt was in the house with him. And then did he hear a tumult and wailing, both at once. And he opened the door, and rushed out in the direction of the noise, and he could not see the cause of the tumult, because of the darkness of the night; but he rushed after it and followed it. Then he remembered that he had left the door open, and he returned. And at the door behold there was an infant boy in swaddling clothes, wrapped around in a mantle of satin. And he took up the boy, and behold he was very strong for the age that he was of.

Then he shut the door, and went unto the chamber where his wife was. "Lady," said he, "art thou sleeping?" "No, Lord," said she, "I was asleep, but as thou camest in I did awake." "Behold here is a boy for thee if thou wilt," said he, "since thou hast never had one." "My Lord," said she, "What adventure is this?" "It was thus," said Teirnyon; and he told her how it all befell. "Verily, Lord," said she, "What sort of garments are there upon the boy?" "A mantle of satin," said he. "He is then a boy of

gentle lineage," she replied. "My Lord," she said, "if thou wilt, I shall have great diversion and mirth. I will call my women unto me, and tell them that I have been pregnant." "I will readily grant thee to do this," he answered. And thus did they, and they caused the boy to be baptized, and the ceremony was performed there; and the name which they gave unto him, was Gwri Wallt Euryn, because what hair was upon his head was as yellow as gold. And they had the boy nursed in the court until he was a year old. And before the year was over, he could walk stoutly. And he was larger than a boy of three years old, even one of great growth and size. And the boy was nursed the second year, and then he was as large as a child six years old. And before the end of the fourth year, he would bribe the grooms to allow him to take the horses to water. "My Lord," said his wife unto Teirnyon, "Where is the colt which thou didst save on the night that thou foundest the boy?" "I have commanded the grooms of the horses," said he, "that they take care of him." "Would it not be well, Lord," said she, "if thou wert to cause him to be broken in, and given to the boy, seeing that on the same night that thou didst find the boy, the colt was foaled and thou

didst save him." "I will not oppose thee in this matter," said Teirnyon. "I will allow thee to give him the colt." "Lord," said she, "may Heaven reward thee; I will give it him." So the horse was given to the boy. Then she went to the grooms and those who tended the horses, and commanded them to be careful of the horse, so that he might be broken in by the time that the boy could ride him.

And while these things were going forward, they heard tidings of Rhiannon and her punishment. And Teirnyon Twryv Vliant, by reason of the pity that he felt on hearing this story of Rhiannon, and her punishment, enquired closely concerning it, until he had heard from many of those who came to his court. Then did Teirnyon, often lamenting the sad history, ponder within himself, and he looked steadfastly on the boy, and as he looked upon him, it seemed to him that he had never beheld so great a likeness between father and son, as between the boy and Pwyll, the chief of Annwvyn. Now the semblance of Pwyll was well known to him, for he had of yore been one of his followers. And thereupon he became grieved for the wrong that he did, in keeping with him a boy whom he knew to be the son of another

man. And the first time that he was alone with his wife, he told her, that it was not right that they should keep the boy with them, and suffer so excellent a lady as Rhiannon to be punished so greatly on his account, whereas the boy was the son of Pwyll, the chief of Annwvyn. And Teirnyon's wife agreed with him, that they should send the boy to Pwyll. "And three things, Lord," said she, "shall we gain thereby. Thanks and gifts for releasing Rhiannon from her punishment; and thanks from Pwyll, for nursing his son, and restoring him unto him; and thirdly, if the boy is of gentle nature, he will be our foster-son, and he will do for us all the good in his power." So it was settled according to this counsel.

And no later than the next day was Teirnyon equipped, and two other knights with him. And the boy, as a fourth in their company, went with them upon the horse which Teirnyon had given him. And they journeyed towards Narberth, and it was not long before they reached that place. And as they drew near to the palace, they beheld Rhiannon sitting beside the horse-block. And when they were opposite to her. "Chieftain," said she, "go not further thus, I will bear every one of you into the palace, and this is my penance

for slaying my own son and devouring him." "Oh fair lady," said Teirnyon, "think not that I will be one to be carried upon thy back." "Neither will I," said the boy. "Truly, my soul," said Teirnyon, "we will not go." So they went forward to the palace, and there was great joy at their coming. And at the palace a feast was prepared, because Pwyll was come back from the confines of Dyved. And they went into the hall and washed, and Pwyll rejoiced to see Teirnyon. And in this order they sat. Teirnyon between Pwyll and Rhiannon, and Teirnyon's two companions on the other side of Pwyll, with the boy between them. And after meat they began to carouse and to discourse. And Teirnyon's discourse was concerning the adventure of the mare and the boy, and how he and his wife had nursed and reared the child as their own. "And behold here is thy son, lady," said Teirnyon. "And whosoever told that lie concerning thee, has done wrong. And when I heard of thy sorrow, I was troubled and grieved. And I believe that there is none of this host, who will not perceive that the boy is the son of Pwyll," said Teirnyon. "There is none," said they all, "who is not certain thereof." "I declare to Heaven," said Rhiannon, "that if this be true, there indeed is an

end to my trouble." "Lady," said Pendaran Dyved, "well hast thou named thy son Pryderi, and well becomes him the name of Pryderi son of Pwyll, chief of Annwvyn." "Look you," said Rhiannon, "will not his own name become him better?" "What name has he?" asked Pendaran Dyved. "Gwri Wallt Euryn, is the name that we gave him." "Pryderi," said Pendaran, "shall his name be." "It were more proper," said Pwyll, "that the boy should take his name from the word his mother spoke when she received the joyful tidings of him." And thus was it arranged.

"Teirnyon," said Pwyll, "Heaven reward thee that thou hast reared the boy up to this time, and, being of gentle lineage, it were fitting that he repay thee for it." "My Lord," said Teirnyon, "it was my wife who nursed him, and there is no one in the world so afflicted as she at parting with him. It were well that he should bear in mind what I and my wife have done for him." "I call Heaven to witness," said Pwyll, "that while I live I will support thee and thy possessions, as long as I am able to preserve my own. And when he shall have power, he will more fitly maintain them than I. And if this counsel be pleasing unto thee, and to my nobles, it shall be that, as thou hast reared him up to the pre-

sent time, I will give him to be brought up by Pendaran Dyved, from henceforth. And you shall be companions and shall both be foster-fathers unto him." "This is good counsel," said they all. So the boy was given to Pendaran Dyved, and the nobles of the land were sent with him. And Teirnyon Twryv Vliant, and his companions, set out for his country, and his possessions, with love and gladness. And he went not without being offered the fairest jewels and the fairest horses and the choicest dogs; but he would take none of them.

Thereupon they all remained in their own dominions. And Pryderi, the son of Pwyll the chief of Annwvyn, was brought up carefully as was fit, so that he became the fairest youth, and the most comely, and the best skilled in all good games, of any in the kingdom. And thus passed years and years, until the end of Pwyll the chief of Annwvyn's life came, and he died.

And Pryderi ruled the seven Cantrevs of Dyved prosperously, and he was beloved by his people, and by all around him. And at length he added unto them the three Cantrevs of Ystrad Tywi, and the four Cantrevs of Cardigan; and these were called the Seven Cantrevs of Seisyllwch. And when he made this addition, Pry-

deri the son of Pwyll the chief of Annwvyn, desired to take a wife. And the wife he chose was Kieva, the daughter of Gwynn Gohoyw, the son of Gloyw Wlallt Lydan, the son of Prince Casnar, one of the nobles of this Island.

And thus ends this portion of the Mabinogion.



NOTES TO PWYLL PRINCE OF DYVED.

PWYLL.—PAGE 37.

NEARLY the whole of the Mabinogi of Pwyll Pendevig Dyved, has already been printed with a translation in the *Cambrian Register*, and the story has also appeared in Jones's *Welsh Bards*.

Who Pwyll (whose name literally signifies Prudence,) really was, appears to be a matter of uncertainty, but in some of the pedigrees of Gwynvardd Dyved, Prince of Dyved, he is said to be the son of Argoel, or Aircol Law Hir,* son of Pyr y Dwyrain. Mr. Davies, in the "Rites and Mythology of the Druids," states that he was the son of Meirig, son of Aircol, son of Pyr, which is rather confirmed by some other MS. Pedigrees.

In Taliesin's *Preiddeu Annwn*, he is mentioned, with his son Pryderi, in such a manner as to lead to the inference that he flourished not later than the age of Arthur. The following are the opening lines of that remarkable composition.

"Golych wledig pendefig gwad ri
Pe ledas y pennaeth tros draeth Mundi
Bu cywair carchar Gwair ynghaer Sidi
Trwy ebostol Pwyll a Phryderi
Neb cyn nog ef nid aeth iddi
Yr gadwyn dromlas cywirwas ai cedwi
A rhac Preiddieu Annwn tost yt geni
Ac yd frawd parahawd yn barddwedi
Tri lloneid prydwen ydd aetham ni iddi
Nam saith ni dyrraith o Gaer Sidi." *Myv. Arch. i. p. 45.*

* Aircol Law Hir is recorded, in the *Liber Landavensis*, to have been the son of Tryfun and contemporary with St. Teiliaw, who flourished in the sixth century. We find the grave of Aircol spoken of as being in Dyved, "Bet Airgwl in dyved." *Myv. Arch. i. p. 82.*

The exact interpretation of these lines it is by no means easy to discover, but the following version is from the pen of a distinguished Welsh scholar. The allusions, it should be observed, are very old and very obscure.

Adorable potentate, sovereign ruler !
 Who hast extended thy dominion over the boundaries of the
 world !
 Arranged was the prison of Gwair in Caer Sidi
 By the ministration of Pwyll and Pryderi.
 None before him ever entered it.
 The heavy blue chain the faithful one keeps.—
 And on account of the herds of Annwn I am afflicted ;
 And till doom shall my bardic prayer continue.
 Three times the loading of Prydwen we went there
 Besides seven none returned from Caer Sidi.

In subsequent parts of the poem, Arthur is spoken of as having himself taken a part in the various expeditions which it records. The ship Prydwen is well known as one of his treasures. See II. 321. Gwair's captivity, which one of the Triads places in the Castle of Oeth and Annoeth, has been already adverted to, II. p. 149.

DYVED.—PAGE 37.

It often happens, and is a cause of great confusion in comparing ancient story with modern topography, that the old names are retained while the boundaries of the territory which they indicated are changed. Not unfrequently the names of petty Celtic kingdoms were applied to modern counties. This is the case with the name now before us. Dyved, the country inhabited by the Dimetæ of the Romans, is now generally considered to apply only to the county of Pembroke. It once included also, the counties of Carmarthen, and Cardigan ; forming in fact the western, while Gwent formed the eastern division of South Wales.

There appears however to have been an exception to this general division, a portion of Cardigan having been once exclusively termed

Ceredigiawn, and one third part of Carmarthenshire having been included in the District of Rheged, called subsequently "Cantrev Bychan and Kidwelly." Lewis Dwnn,* in the reign of Elizabeth, thus describes the ancient boundaries of Dyved as he understood them to have been.

"Terfynau brenhiniaeth Dyfed oeddynt gynt rwng Teify afon a Thowi afon, o Lynn Teifi a Blaen Towy gyd ymlaen tir Dewi a chanol y frenhiniaeth honn oedd yn y Porth Towyll yn Ghaerfyrddin, ag i mae heddyw gof am y terfynau mewn hen llyfr parsment esgob Dewi."

The kingdom of Dyved, formerly extended between the rivers Teivy and Towy, from Llyn Teivy and the source of the Towy to St. David's, and the centre of this kingdom was the Dark-Gate, in Carmarthen; and there is at this day a record of these boundaries in an old parchment Book of the Bishop of St. David's.

According to this, Dyved would appear to have comprehended about a sixth part of Cardiganshire, two thirds of the county of Carmarthen, and the whole county of Pembroke.

It is evident, however, that at the time that the Mabinogi of Pwyll was committed to writing, Dyved was restricted to the Cantrevs (or Hundreds) of Arberth, (or Narberth) Dau Gleddyv, y Coed, Penvro, Rhos, Pebidiog and Cenmaes, to which we are told that Pryderi added the three Cantrevs of Ystrad Tywi or Carmarthenshire, Cantrev Bychan, Cantrev Mawr, and Cantrev Eginawg; together with the four Cantrevs of Ceredigiawn, Cantrev Emlyn, Cantrev Caer Wedws, Cantrev Mabwyniawn, and Cantrev Gwarthav, which seven Cantrevs were classed together under the appellation of Seissyllwch.† The addition made by Pryderi, probably restored Dyved to its original extent, at the time of the Romans.

* "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," now in course of publication by the Welsh MSS. Society, under the care of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick.

† Seissyllwch was one of the ancient kingdoms of South Wales, and must not be confounded with Essyllwg, (the Welsh word for the country of the Silures) as it has sometimes been. In the life of St. Paternus, (preserved among the Cotton MSS.) it is said that the whole of South Wales was divided into three kingdoms, the same forming three Bishopricks. Of these, the kingdom of Seissyl received its consecration from St.

GLYN CUCH.—PAGE 37.

CUCH, or as it is generally written Cych, is the boundary stream between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, and falls into the Teivy between Cenarth and Llechryd. In the upper part of Glyn Cuch, (the valley of the Cuch,) was the residence of Cadivor Vawr, a regulus or petty king of Dyved, who died in 1088, and was called lord of Blaen Cuch and Cilsant. From him many of the principal families of Pembrokeshire trace their descent.

ARAWN, KING OF ANNWVYN.—PAGE 39.

THIS personage is the king of Annwn, already noticed (see II. p. 347) as having fought against Amaethon mab Don, in the battle of Cad Goddeu. But it is doubtful whether he can be identified either with the Arawn ab Cynvarch, whom the Triads celebrate as one of the three Knights of Counsel, (Cynghoriad farchawg,*) or with the Aron mab Dewinvin, whose grave is alluded to in the following lines from the Englynion y Beddau.

“Bet Aron mab Dewinvin in hir gueunle
Ni ddodai lew ar ladron
Ni roddi guir y alon.” Myv. Arch. i. p. 82.

ANNWVYN.—PAGE 39.

ANNWVYN or Annwn is frequently rendered “Hell,” though perhaps “The Lower regions” would more aptly express the meaning which the name conveys.

The Dogs of Annwn are the subject of an ancient Welsh superstition, which was once universally believed in throughout the Prin-

Paternus, Bishop of Llanbadarn Vawr, as the other two those of Rein and Morgant did from St. David and St. Eliu, [Telliaw.] The latter kingdom, Glamorgan, having derived its appellation from Morgan, a sovereign of the tenth century, it is probable that the name of Seissyllwch is of the same date, and also that it may be derived from Seissyll or Sitsyllt, the father of Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt Prince of North Wales. The name of Seissyllwch occurs in the Triads, where we are told that Cynan Meriadawe, led the warriors of that district to the assistance of Maxen Wledig. Tr. 14.

* Triad lxxxvi.

cipality, and which it would seem is not yet quite extinct. It is said that they are sometimes heard at night passing through the air over head, as if in full cry in pursuit of some object.

MOUND.—PAGE 46.

THE word in the original is Gorsedd, which signifies a tumulus or mound, used as a seat of judicature, to which in its derivative sense it is commonly applied.

The mound called the Tyn-wald, still remaining in the Isle of Man, was long the place upon which the Deemsters of that Island held their judicial assemblies.

RHIANNON.—PAGE 51.

AFTER the death of Pwyll, Rhiannon was, by her son Pryderi, bestowed in marriage upon Manawyddan the son of Llŷr, and her subsequent history is detailed in the Mabinogi that bears his name. Her marvellous birds, whose notes were so sweet that warriors remained spell-bound for eighty years together listening to them, are a frequent theme with the poets.

“Tri pheth nid mynych y cefir eu clywed : cân adar Rhianon, cân ddoethineb o ben saïs, a gwahoddiad i wledd gan gybydd.”

Three things that are not often heard ; the song of the birds of Rhiannon, a song of wisdom from the mouth of a Saxon, and an invitation to a feast from a miser.*

HEVEYDD HËN.—PAGE 51.

ACCORDING to the Triads, Heveydd Hên, (probably the same as Hyvaidd Hir,) was the son of Bleiddan Sant† of Glamorgan, and was one of the three stranger kings, upon whom dominion was con-

* Trioedd y Cybydd, The Miser's Triads. Myv. Arch. iii. p. 245.

† Written in other versions of the Triads, Bleiddig in Deheubarth.





